FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER SCORES UK BASE ON FALKLANDS

PY031419 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] New York, 2 Nov (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari today charged before the United Nations that Great Britain "has set up a powerful military base on the Malvinas Islands." He called this action "a permanent provocation" directed at Argentina and Latin America.

On addressing the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly, Aguirre Lanari stated that Argentina wants "thorough, frank, honest and faithful negotiations regarding the future of the archipelago." The Argentine foreign minister also rejected the principle of self-determination that Great Britain is attempting to implement in the islands.

"Great Britain speaks of self-determination, but nevertheless it has set up a powerful military base on the Malvinas Islands. This procedure is not only contrary to the UN General Assembly resolutions, which condemn the establishment of military bases in colonial territories, but it is also a permanent provocation directed at Argentina and Latin America. This deed is an undesired incentive to maintain a tense situation in the South Atlantic," Aguirre Lanari noted.

The San Martin Palace chief stated that "the establishment of a foreign military base on the Malvinas Islands is a de facto extension of the field of action of a large military power to an area that exclusively belongs to Latin America."

Aguirre Lanari made the first speech of the day at the UN General Assembly, where there will be a vote on a draft resolution submitted by 20 Latin American countries. The resolution calls on Argentina and Great Britain to resume the bilateral negotiations as soon as possible to find a prompt solution to the dispute over the archipelago.

In his speech, Aguirre Lanari stated that Argentina wants "thorough, frank, honest and faithful negotiations," and stressed the fact that "the only valid alternative is to negotiate," as is requested in the draft resolution submitted by the Latin American countries.

Aguirre Lanari added that "what we will never accept is for the perpetuation of a long-standing usurpation to be carried out in the name of principles that are shared by all the people by rejecting negotiations which would guarantee our legitimate interest, and through which there would be no defeated party because harmony, justice and peace would prevail. We will never accept this, because in doing so we would be admitting our ultimate failure, and this would plunge us into the depths of frustration."

Aguirre Lanari reasserted the Argentine position, which is opposed to the implementation of the right to self-determination in the Malvinas. "The British subjects who are currently living on the islands are no more than instruments of colonial domination; they are the agents of the occupier in the territory that they are occupying" Aguirre Lanari noted. He added that "the only people who can genuinly exercise self-determination in the Malvinas issue are the Argentine people, the people of my country, who were deprived of a part of their territory during the coercive actions that were carried out in 1833."

Aguirre Lanari also stated that "no solution that ignores the Latin American position or that attempts to change the guidelines for decolonizing the Malvinas Islands that the General Assembly has established in its Resolutions No 2,065, 3,160 and 31/49 will be viable."

Aguirre Lanari noted that "these resolutions state that the only way to decolonize the Malvinas Islands is by resolving the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and Great Britain, and that the governments of these two countries are the only parties involved in this dispute."

On addressing the chairman of the UN General Assembly, Aguirre Lanari stated that "a part of the Argentine territory and of the Latin American territory is being militarily occupied by a powerful colonialist country." He added that "this illegal occupation might enable the United Kingdom to control the territory and to manage and make use of its property, but it will never give that country full and legitimate sovereignty over the territory, something that Argentina will tirelessly and tenaciously continue to claim."

In his long speech, the Argentine foreign minister stressed that the British attempt to have the kelpers exercise an "alleged right of self-determination, but to defend its alleged right to sovereignty over the Malvinas territory."

The Argentine foreign minister remarked that "a self-determination imposed by force on a people after having forcibly expelled those who had been legitimately occupying the islands is an affront to UN efforts to end colonialism. Moreover, this self-determination only leads to a renewal of colonialism under the guise of a free agreement." He added that "this action has awakened the gratitude of the Argentine people, for whom the Malvinas cause is a national goal which goes beyong partisan differences and unites the citizens of all sectors."

At the end of his speech, he pointed out that "the dispute over the Malvinas Islands clearly shows that our continent, which has been struggling for independence and democracy in international relations, is still being looked upon as a fair target for colonialist and expansionist adventures by those who refuse to accept the fact that the process of decolonization is irreversible."

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA REPORTEDLY 'COOLING'

PY031333 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0134 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (DYN) -- Reliable sources today reported that Enrique Lupiz and Felix Pena, under secretaries of foreign affairs and international economic relations, respectively, this afternoon assessed the "cooling off" of diplomatic contacts between Argentina and Venezuela.

Pena and Lupiz held a meeting at the Foreign Ministry and discussed the problem which apparently started with the statement of Gonzalo Garcia Bustillo, presidential secretary general of Venezuela, to the effect that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins would delay his trip to Argentina.

According to this official, Herrera Campins will not come to Buenos Aires until the Argentine military government sets the date for elections and guarantees a democratic opening.

News media have reported that the position of Venezuela has been outlined by Garcia Bustillo and by Sebastian Alegrett, president of the Venezuela Institute for Foreign Trade. These reports added that Venezuela has frozen a $1 billion imports program from Argentina. Argentine Foreign Ministry sources refused to comment on the meeting between Pena and Lupiz.

BIGNONE RECEIVES NICARAGUAN FUND REPRESENTATIVE

PY041117 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1833 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- President Reynaldo Benito Bignone today received Dr Edmundo Joaquin Calderon, minister director of the International Reconstruction Fund of Nicaragua.

The visitor was accompanied by Adviser Horacio Melendez Uriza, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Argentina, and by Marcelino Chuburu Lastra, Argentine ambassador in Managua.

Doctor Calderon paid a courtesy visit to the president of the nation on the occasion of the minister's visit to the country.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MISSING ITALIANS

PY040210 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] With reference to the Italian claims regarding the situation of Italian citizens declared missing in Argentina, the Foreign Ministry has stated the country's official position on this subject through a communique which reads:

With reference to press reports published today regarding eventual inquiries by the Italian Government regarding persons who are listed as missing in Argentina and who are considered to be Italian citizens by Italian law, it is stated that the Italian Government, through its embassy in Buenos Aires, has been making inquiries on the whereabouts of those persons since 1976.

On each occasion, the competent authorities have appropriately dealt with these inquiries [dieron debido curso].

RELATIVES OF MISSING IN ACTION DISCUSS PLANS

PY031816 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Nov 82 p 9

[Text] Parana (DYN) -- Relatives of soldiers who have been posted as "missing" after the fighting in the Malvinas Islands, met here to discuss means of inducing the government to enquire as to their fate. They elected Isaias Gimenez, father of an air force lieutenant who is missing, to preside over a committee they formed in this city.

"No father, wife or son, can lightly accept the cold bureaucratic label of 'administrative death' with which the authorities wish to close this painful episode," a statement issued by the committee reads. It goes on to say that the reappearance of a soldier is not only of importance to his family, "but means the recovery for the nation of one of its glorious sons and for the armed forces that of a soldier who would not hesitate to continue offering his blood for the noble national cause."

The statement adds that there have been some contradictions in official reports and attempts to discourage efforts to locate the missing soldiers.

PRESIDENT BIGNONE ON SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON MEDIA

PY040216 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] The cabinet met at Government House today from 0910 to 1235. At the beginning of the meeting, President Bignone referred to the sanctions that the executive branch has imposed on some publications. These sanctions consist of banning the distribution and sale of the publications issued by the sanctioned media.

President Bignone noted that this measure, which was thoroughly analyzed before being implemented, was adopted in view of the need to immediately and finally preserve the atmosphere of moderation and coexistence that the government is determined to maintain until the objective of full institutionalization and the exercise of all public liberties is achieved in the country. The executive branch has deemed it necessary to use the de facto powers given it by the military junta, which is the supreme organ of the state, and regardless of the pertinent legal actions that it might use, to immediately put an end to procedures that harm the institutions and the individuals by abusing the legitimate right of freedom of the press through actions that adversely affect harmonious coexistence in this difficult stage that the country is undergoing.

Closed Weekly Seeks Injunction

PY031441 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- The Federal Administrative Court, Judge Mauricio Obarrio presiding, has received a plea for an injunction submitted by Perfil S.A. publishing house to lift the ban on the weekly magazine LA SEMANA, which was punished by the executive branch for having published a cover photograph considered offensive to military honor.

After leaving open the possibility of appealing to the Supreme Court of Justice, the plea states that the plaintiff reserves for himself the right to sue for damages and liabilities resulting from the closing of the magazine while calling for the immediate lifting of the ban.

The plea rejected the claims that the banned magazine helped to attack basic rules or principles of the state or that the state of law must be understood as submission to the current regime.

HERALD on Censorship

PY032205 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Nov 82 p 10

[Editorial: "The Destabilizers"]

[Text] According to its spokesmen the military regime is the target of a clever "destabilization campaign" organized by individuals who think the world would be better off if it were to fall. It is hard to believe, however, that all the many incidents that have been embarrassing the regime in the last few weeks are the work of a group of conspirators, no matter how ingenious. In any case, there can be few regimes anywhere in the world less likely to attract the attention of the destabilization experts than the one ruling Argentina now, because day after day it is demonstrating a talent for destabilizing itself they would be hard put to equal.

Its response to the many problmes it faces is not to make a genuine attempt to deal with them but to silence anyone who is indiscreet enough to point at them too vigorously.

Last Friday it closed one magazine, LA SEMANA. Yesterday it closed two more, LINEA and QUORUM. It has also expressed its grave displeasure with HUMOR and the Peronist daily LA VOZ. The arbitrary and unjustifiable action it has taken will have done nothing at all to enhance the regime's authority. On the contrary, they convey an impression of panic when under stress. The reason given for closing down LA SEMANA -- a photo montage showing a military hat on a television personality's head -- merely make the government look ridiculous and devious, especially as the issue that provoked the measure also contained a story about the Grand Bourg Cemetery that would be more likely than the cover to anger the military chiefs. The closing down of LINEA and QUORUM, both of which have been levelling harsh charges either at the "process" as such or at individuals identified with it, will simply be seen as evidence that the regime is determined to stop at nothing in its efforts to protect its own.

One of the few points in favour of the present stage of the "process" was the regime's apparent tolerance of free speech. But in the last few days it has shown itself as contemptous of the right of Argentines to say what they like within the limits set by the law of the land as it ever was in its earlier incarnations. This is certain to have a highly negative effect on its reputation in the world at large. The press in the democratic countries have paid just as much attention to the murder of Marcelo Dupont and the discovery of unmarked graves as the press here in Argentina. The Italians have just decided to make an issue of the fate of their compatriots and others closely associated with Italy among the "disappeared." The appalling impression created by all this is now being consolidated by reports of heavily armed police swooping on opposition publications.

The attack on the press will also, naturally enough, intensify the doubts that already exist about the sincerity of the regime's promises, repeated dozens of times, to allow Argentina to become a democracy. If the military are incapable of putting up with the comments on or allusions to or allegations about their behavior being made now, when they are ruling the country and people are still very frightened of what they may do, how can they be expected to tolerate for one moment the things that will inevitably be said when Argentines have chosen their own government, congress is open, and the judiciary is not hampered by any dictatorial decrees? The disparity between the regime's words and its actions has always been great. Now it is greater than ever and as a result public opinion, worried enough in any event, is now far more alarmed than the combined efforts of every opposition journalist in the country, plus the mysterious "destabilizers," could possibly have made it without official assistance.

CENTRAL BANK CIRCULARS ON FINANCIAL MEASURES

PY031230 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The Central Bank has released eight circulars containing instructions for the measures announced by Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe last Friday night.

The interest rate for loans to national, provincial and municipal public entities will be 8.7 percent monthly, that is, 1 percent above the previous rate. The rate for transferable nominal time deposits [depositos a plazo fijo nominativos trasferibles] made beginning tomorrow have been increased to 8.5 percent compared to the 7 percent in force since 1 September. Nontransferable deposits have been established in the following manner: 7 to 14 days, 4.5 percent; 15 to 22 days, 5.5 percent; and 23 to 29 days, 6.5 percent (maintaining the previous rates).

The interest rates for deposits from 30 to 59 days have been established at 8.5 percent; from 60 to 89 days at 8.7 percent; and for 90 days or more at 8.9 percent.

The new Central Bank instructions do not modify the 2.5 percent interest rate granted on deposits remaining in checking accounts. The 4.5 percent interest rate for savings accounts is maintained, with a 2 percent increase on special savings accounts.

The Central Bank points out that whatever the term of the deposits may be, the nominal and effective interest rates announced or paid to the depositors may in no way represent a monthly effective interest rate higher than the maximum rate for those deposits established by the Central Bank.

The new measures establish a 9 percent interest rate for consolidated loans, which now comprise what were referred to as basic and additional loans, granted to leading enterprises and non-financial public enterprises. This is the maximum effective interest rate which may be applied on loans of this type granted in pesos; the interest rate used to be 8 percent per month.

Moreover, interest rates for loans granted to financial enterprises will be 8.7 percent for banks and savings accounts and 8.4 percent for financial institutions other than banks. The same interest rates will be applied to mortgages for housing while interest rates applicable to loans not subject to monetary adjustments [tasas libres] have been established at 11.2 percent.

Through another circular, the Central Bank has ordered that foreign currency coming from exports of products with consumer goods export declarations presented to customs before 1 November, that is, tomorrow, should be negotiated at the exchange rate of 29 October (32,520 Argentine pesos to the dollar or its equivalent in other currencies).

Regarding the exchange market, the Central Bank has established a consolidated market in which it will establish the exchange rate for the purchase and sale of dollars in cash every day. Therefore, starting tomorrow, the exchange rate will be 39,000 pesos to the dollar.

It is also established that as of tomorrow the basic and additional loans granted to financial institutions will be consolidated. As a consequence, several circulars referring to this category of loans are rescinded.

POLITICAL PARTIES TO RECEIVE STATE SUPPORT

PY031800 Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 29 Oct 82 p 14

[Text] Political parties will receive a contribution of 5,000 pesos from the state for every vote obtained in addition to franking privileges for telephone. telegraph and transport services. This was established by decree No 1,027 -- which regulates the statute of political parties -- creating the permanent party fund, which consists of contributions from party members.

The decree, approved by the executive branch yesterday, also exempts the political parties from paying for advertising in the communications media. In this regard, the decree indicates that the space for advertising "granted to political parties will not require the prior presentation of the text of the advertisement" and that each political party "will be held responsible for the improper use of advertising in accordance with current regulations."

The decree indicates that "the state must help support the political parties in their organization tasks by facilitating the necessary means so the parties can adjust themselves to the legal requirements aimed at guaranteeing the people's full participation in the internal activities of these institutions of the democratic system."

The chapter referring to contributions for each party member says that "the district political parties, whether or not they belong to a national party, confederation or alliance, will have the right to obtain a single contribution of 30,000 pesos for each party member after the parties have been recognized."

Regarding the contributions for printing ballots, the decree says that "the political parties will have the right to obtain a contribution for ballots to pay for printing costs." This contribution will be determined by the Interior Ministry whenever there is an election.

Regarding the votes obtained by political parties, the decree says that "the political parties will have the right to obtain, after each election, a contribution of 5,000 pesos for each vote obtained; the votes obtained will be established separately for each electoral district, taking the highest vote total where candidates for various offices have been elected." The decree specifies that "if a district party does not get 3 percent of the valid votes in its district, the party will lose its right to this contribution."

Regarding the national parties "which receives 3 percent of the valid votes at the national level, they will be entitled to this contribution in the districts where they did not get the required 3 percent."

Regarding the telephone services, the regulation says that "the political parties and confederations will be entitled to two telephones with two extensions in their national or district headquarters."

Regarding exemptions from paying transit fares, the regulation established that "the political parties and confederations will be entitled to free and permanent impersonal passes valid on transport owned or administered by the state; these passes will be labeled permanent impersonal passes for political parties and will carry the inscription 'national level' or 'electoral district' in accordance with the area covered.

Regarding radio time, the regulation says that "the political parties, confederations or alliances which have officially submitted a list of candidates to participate in every election will be entitled to use without charge, on all state and private radio stations, the air time authorized by the Interior Ministry to broadcast their campaign platforms and government plans."

The regulation specifies that to use the air time "it will not be required to submit the text of the statement to be broadcast in advance" and that "commercials, symbols or party emblems cannot be used during this air time if they are not recognized by the appropriate legal authorities."

It should be explained that district political parties are entitled to request an advance of the state contribution for each party member; this fund is the result of multiplying 30,000 pesos by the number of party members; however, it is first necessary to have a guarantor and some collateral.

This advance will be returned if the political parties do not obtain their final recognition within 30 days after the decision denying recognition has been approved. After this deadline is up, the unpaid amount will be brought up to date.

Recently, Interior Minister Llamil Reston said that if a political party is recognized in the 24 districts with the minimum of 4 per 1,000 members per party, it will get a subsidy of approximately 1.5 billion pesos. Reston also indicated that if a party gets the necessary 4,000 in all electoral districts, it will receive about 6.3 billion pesos.

The new regulation also includes a contribution for the ballot aimed at paying printing costs, the contribution for each ballot will be determined by the Interior Ministry for each election.

RETIRED OFFICER SENTENCED FOR TONE OF PETITIONS

PY031133 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1252 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Mendoza, 2 Nov (NA) -- As of today Lt Col ,ret, Oscar Enrique Jardel will serve a sentence ordered by the army command. He was punished because of the tone of successive petitions in which he requested that military courts investigate and judge the events during the war over the Malvinas.

The retired military officer -- who resides in this capital -- will serve a sentence of 15 days under arrest at the 8th Infantry Brigade, but it could not be confirmed whether he will serve his sentence in Uspallata or Puente del Inca, which are both located on the highway to Chile in the Andes.

In late June, Lt Col ,ret, Oscar Jardel addressed a note to the commander of the army requesting the establishment of military courts to judge the events which took place during the war with great Britain. He requested that investigations start with the analysis of the decision to recover the islands and ending with the military outcome.

Since he had not received an answer to his petition by mid-September, the military officer submitted a petition to the attorney general of the Armed Forces' Supreme Council requesting that the council intervene in the requested investigations on its own initiative.

Finally, at the end of October, Jardel was summoned by the 1st Personnel Department of the Army Chief of Staff, where he was warned of the possible consequences of his attitude and informed of the punishment which he began serving today.

NO EXPLANATION FOR SHOTS NEAR AIRBASE

PY031344 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Nov 82

[Text] (NA) -- The Argentine Air Force has not given any explanation concerning the shots fired in the vicinity of the Quilmes Airbase. Local residents reported they had heard the sound of shooting in the vicinity of one of the security posts guarding the base at around 9:30 pm on Sunday night. Reliable sources report that the base commander immediately ordered a "state of alert" which lasted for about 30 minutes.

Base personnel could not definitely establish what had happened. One man said the shots may have been fired by a conscript on guard who saw some suspicious movements. Another claimed that the shots were part of an operation to test the base defences.

OPENING OF ITAIPU DAM GATES DAMAGES IGUAZO PORT

PY282234 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 82 p 11

[Text] Posadas (DYN) -- The Parana River yesterday began to flow along its normal course following the opening of the sluice gates of the Itaipu Dam, some 18 kilometres north of Argentina's frontier with Brazil.

When the course of the river was deviated to allow the filling of the giant lake behind the dam, the Iguazu River, flowing into shallow water with tremendous force, shattered installations along the banks in Puerto Iguazu. During the past week, hundreds of men worked day and night to repair the damage to the port before the sluice gates were opened.

The deadline was reached early yesterday morning and before noon the flow of water unleashed at the dam had already reached the port area.

LATE REPORT: NEW UK HARASSMENT PROTESTED AT UN

PY041114 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1908 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- Carlos Muniz, permanent Argentine representative to the United Nations, lodged a strong protest with the UN Security Council over 21 new cases of British harassment against Argentine fishing boats outside of the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

In a letter submitted to the UN Security Council yesterday, which was disclosed today, Ambassador Carlos Muniz voiced the strong Argentine protest over new cases of harassment carried out by British forces against Argentine fishing boats outside of the protection zone arbitrarily and unilaterally established by Great Britain.

The letter lists 21 incidents which have taken place between 21 September and 7 October 1982.

FOREIGN MINISTER: CHILE MUST CEDE SEA OUTLET

PY040045 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] In statements made to the diplomatic corps today, Foreign Minister Mario Velardo Dorado asserted that the country is starting a new stage in its historic development, within the framework of a state law, aimed at carrying out economic and social changes which will allow fast growth and a more just distribution of wealth.

Minister Velardo Dorado made these statements shortly after receiving protocol greetings of foreign ambassadors accredited to the country and representatives of international organizations.

During the ceremony, which took place at 1100 in the green hall of the Foreign Ministry, Minister Velardo Dorado pointed out that [words indistinct] is to establish a form of government which will strengthen democracy with freedom and social justice.

He stated that, except for some periods of its republican life, Bolivia has been the victim of authoritarian regimes and added that, however, the weak sector which defended democracy ended by pitting itself in an unequal battle thanks to its moral strength.

The foreign minister referred to international relations and pointed out that the constitutional government of Bolivia will promote actions which will be aimed at achieving a clear presence in the international sphere and at restoring its international image which has deteriorated through domestic and foreign events which have repeatedly stained Bolivia's image.

He stated that the government advocates a worldwide foreign policy of stable and permanent values in the international community and pointed out that the Bolivian domestic process is aimed toward the worldwide objectives of peace, justice and international cooperation.

He reasserted Bolivia's support of the UN Charter and the rules of international law. He also pointed out Bolivia's complete respect for the treaties and other commitments which it has undertaken.

Foreign Minister Velarde Dorado stated that Bolivia will not resume diplomatic relations with Chile so long as that country does not show clear signs of its willingness to reach a real and appropriate solution to Bolivia's maritime problem which represents a threat to the continent's security.

The minister criticized the negotiations carried out in 1965 and 1968 which envisaged the possibility of swapping territory to grant Bolivia a sea corridor north of Africa. He stated emphatically that the solution to this problem can by no means include any type of international trade-off as a way to solve the problem.

Velarde Dorado stated that the events in the south Atlantic, during which Argentina fought against Great Britain in order to recover its (?sovereignty) over the Malvinas Islands revealed the weakness of the inter-American system and pointed out in this regard the importance of a new doctrinaire framework which will not sow division among the American nations.

He also pointed out that the constitutional government's position regarding the country's landlocked situation is clear and categorical. He said that Bolivia has the legitimate right to have a sovereign outlet to the Pacific and pointed out that all our actions in the international sphere will be aimed at having Chile repair this historic injustice.

He stated that the government's policy will thus reflect the people's aspirations and pointed out that there will be no embracing in Charanas [referring to embracing between President Pinochet and President Banzer Suarez during meeting in Charanas City] such as that carried out by the Banzer Suarez government nor will there be any more overly optimistic announcements as the result of pragmatic distortions which seek popularity at the expense of new and unacceptable mutations of the Bolivian territory.

MINERS SUPPORT PRESIDENT'S RECOVERY PLAN

PA030426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The Bolivian miners expressed their support of President Hernan Siles Suazo when he announced the general guidelines for his economic recovery plan in a speech in the Catavi Mining District.

During the event commemorating the 30th anniversary of the nationalization of the mining sector, Siles Suazo announced that in the next few days, talks with the Bolivian labor federation will begin on the participation of workers in the administration of enterprises. He added that a flexible minimum wage would be included among the measures in the new economic program, while warning at the same time that there would not be a general increase in wages. Siles Suazo also noted that the plan establishes a fixed exchange rate for the dollar, strict control of the prices of staples, active struggle against inflation and incentives for investments for development. He said that the paramilitary bands created by previous regimes would be completely eradicated.

The Bolivian president was carried from Catavi on the shoulders of the miners, who had received him in an atmosphere of celebration.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR -- The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has approved the appointment of Johann Mathe as new Austrian ambassador to Argentina and his residence will be in Buenos Aires. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82 PY]

DEPUTY POLICE COMMANDER -- Col (Nelson Pereda Rosas) has been sworn in as deputy general commander of the Bolivian police during a ceremony held at the Interior Ministry. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 82 PY]

YPFB MANAGER APPOINTED -- Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Jorge O'Connor yesterday reported that Enrique Mariaca Bilbao has been appointed general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, YPFB. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p 7 PY]

AIR FORCE STAFF OFFICERS -- Gen Juan Munoz Revollo yesterday administered the oath of office to the new members of the Air Force Staff. These are the heads of department: Col Grover Rojas Senzano, 1st Department; Col Carlos Villarroel Navia, 2d Department; Col Oscar Hinojosa Antezana, 3d Department; Col Adalid Cuellar Pena, 4th Department; Col Hector Caballero Cardozo, 5th Department; Col Guillermo Escobar Ury, 6th Department; Col Mario Guzman Moreno, 7th Department. The post of chief of staff of the Air Force is still vacant. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 22 Oct 82 p 7 PY]

NEW UNDER SECRETARIES -- Juan Cornejo Lora took over today as under secretary for agriculture and Reynaldo Mercado replaced Pascual Gamon as under secretary of campesino affairs, of the Agriculture, Livestock and Campesino Affairs Ministry. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p 9 PY]

NUCLEAR ENERGY MAIN POINT IN REAGAN'S AGENDA

PY031446 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 82 p 10

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO) -- The supply of fuel for the nuclear plant of Angra dos Reis will be the main subject to be discussed between Presidents Figueiredo and Reagan when the latter visits Brazil.

The U.S. refusal to supply nuclear fuel for Angra I, and the Brazilian decision not to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [TNP] are the two sources of friction in Brazilian-U.S. relations in the nuclear sector. This friction has resulted from the pressures applied by the United States on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, and it reached the highest level during the administration of former President Jimmy Carter.

On the eve of the visit of former President Jimmy Carter to Brazil in 1978, the U.S. Government authorized the supply of the first load of nuclear fuel for Angra I, an attitude interpreted by a nuclear sector source as a gesture [cartada] to create a minimum climate for dialogue on the most important issues, such as the signing of the TNP and the Brazil-FRG agreement.

According to the same source, since Brazil has been firm in its positions, the United States refused to supply the first reload of fuel for Angra I, forcing Brasilia to negotiate the supply with Urenco, a consortium made up of the Netherlands, the FRG and Great Britain. The agreement with Urenco was facilitated by a contract between Brazil and this consortium for the supply of fuel for the nuclear plants to be built within the framework of the agreement with the FRG, until Brazil reaches the point of producing the fuel it needs.

REAGAN ACCELERATION OF ARMS PROGRAM NOTED

PY031330 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[International analyst Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] The following report was published by the NEW YORK TIMES: The Unites States is accelerating the production of third-generation atomic weapons, nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration has a broad weapons program. If this weapons build-up program is approved by the U.S. Congress, (?of each dollar) of U.S. Government expenditures, 33 cents will be invested in the production of new weapons, new weapons of mass destruction. The Pentagon will thus pocket one third of the overall budget of the U.S. Government.

But there is an economic recession, unemployment, etc. The American people are not at all happy with this. According to a referendum, most U.S. citizens favor a freeze of the nuclear arsenals.

This issue was submitted to a referendum in nine U.S. states, including 30 important cities. [Word indistinct] referendum in the elections, together with the congressional and gubernatorial elections.

Thus, afraid of a violent reaction from the people of the United States against this program, Reagan is accelerating his broad arms build-up program.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE CAUSES MORE CASUALTIES

PY031244 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Political violence in Minas Gerais continues to take its toll. The latest victim was (Helio Jose Antonio), 23, who died after being shot three times during a rally in the city of Mendes Pimentel, in the Rio Doce Valley.

In Florestopolis, Parana state, five armed men fired at (Hermelindo Ortega), one the candidates for the local prefecture. Ward chief (Elias Jose dos Santos), 18, was wounded by one of the bullets.

In Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, the president of the municipal chamber, a Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party candidate for reelection, was stabbed. The attacker, (Jeova Cavalheiro), is also a candidate for the municipal council and belongs to the same party.

PLANNING MINISTER FORECASTS BETTER 1983

PY022149 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] During an interview which he granted at the Iguacu Palace in Curitiba, Planning Minister Delfim Neto said that "in 1983 we will continue to grow. There will be no recession." Also in Curitiba, Delfim Neto was much applauded by some 500 farmers and businessmen when he said that "despite chronic whining we will have a developed and free nation. Those who say that 1983 will be harder than this year are worse than pessimistic, they know nothing." He pointed out that there are no reasons for feeling pessimistic because "Brazil must take advantage of the crisis." He promised that reports on freezing of saving accounts, changes to the salary law and restrictions on subsidized rural loans "are mere rumors which benefit only those who are trying to fish in troubled waters. We must be on our guard because nothing spreads as easily as rumors." According to Delfim Neto each independent action or project will help "get the nation out of the crisis."

TRADE WITH LAIA NATIONS PILES UP DEFICIT

PY031630 Paris AFP in Spanish 1044 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 30 Oct (AFP) -- According to data, which the Brazilian Foreign Trade Department, Cacex, released today, Brazilian trade with the other 10 members of the Latin American Integration Association, LAIA, has piled up a deficit of $291,369,000 during the first 8 months of the year.

Cacex reported that during this period Brazil exported $1,973,864,000 worth of goods to LAIA nations while it imported $2,265,233,000 from them.

During the first 8 months of 1981, Brazilian exports to LAIA nations amounted to $2,784,941,000 while imports from these nations totalled $2,180,950,000.

Cacex reported that Chile, Argentina, Mexico and Uruguay this year substantially reduced their imports of Brazilian products and Brazil was faced with deficits in its trade with Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Argentina, which is the main importer of Brazilian goods within the framework of LAIA, cut down its purchases from Brazil from $608,552,000 during the first 8 months of 1981 to only $395,513,000 during the same period this year.

The trade deficit with Venezuela was the worst that Brazil had with a LAIA nation, since this country reduced its imports from Brazil by $345,515,000.

According to Cacex, the restrictions which LAIA nations have levied on imports because of their own economic difficulties were to blame for the substantial decline of Brazilian exports to this area.

Last September the Brazilian Government temporarily suspended the imports of numerous products, which were considered unnecessary or which had similar locally-produced counterparts, in order to compensate for the decline of its exports.

This measure did not apply to LAIA nations and at the beginning of October, Cacex Director Benedicto Moreira traveled to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay to set up new agreements for bilateral trade.

Cacex statistics show that during the first 8 months of 1982, Brazilian trade with the other 10 members of the LAIA was as follows:

	imports in US$	exports in US$
Argentina	395,513,000	430,746,000
Bolivia	63,612,000	13,414,000
Chile	205,524,000	216,931,000
Colombia	208,207,000	2,497,000
Ecuador	46,655,000	125,622,000
Mexico	256,874,000	558,484,000
Paraguay	227,902,000	153,705,000
Peru	162,236,000	47,058,000
Uruguay	102,919,000	66,840,000
Venezuela	304,422,000	649,937,000

DELAY IN HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS CONFIRMED

PY031452 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Oct 82 p 28

[Excerpt] Porto Alegre -- Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals confirmed yesterday in the city of Rio Grande (312 km from Porto Alegre), Rio Grande do Sul State, what he calls "changes" in the timetables of national hyroelectric projects. In other words, Cals admitted that there will be a delay in the construction of the main hydroelectric projects, as a consequence of a "deceleration of the economy." He also made more specific remarks: He said that Itaipu will only begin operating in September next year and not in March as predicted. He denied, however, that the distribution of energy generated by Itaipu for Sao Paulo will begin only in 1984. According to him direct current transmission will begin when the plant is put into operation.

The minister also confirmed a delay of 1 year in the Tucurui project and also in all projects located in the regions which are not in urgent need of energy. The Carajas project, for instance, will be supplied with energy in its initial phase by the Sao Francisco hydroelectric plants.

BETANCUR ON ECONOMIC POLICIES, BANK NATIONALIZATION

PA031930 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Speech by Colombian President Belisario Betancur at a 2 November ceremony to install the new board of directors of the recently nationalized Banco del Estado -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The government would like to make this institution one of the most significant and useful in the Colombian financial sector. Your honesty and experience generate public confidence, and the financial sector runs on confidence.

I would now like to refer to the government's financial policies so that the installation of this illustrious board of directors can be viewed as part of the policies we have implemented.

First of all, I will insist on the need to have both private and government financial institutions. The role of government institutions is to serve as an example in complying with the monetary and financial policies that the government might want to introduce as guidelines. They also grant credits with guarantees and safeguards, not only to regular clients, but also to companies that are essential for the country's economic and social development but due to administrative reasons would not get attention from private institutions. Private institutions are necessary so that private initiative can flourish and so that freedom of opinion can be demonstrated in such a way that no one can ever be denied credit for having voiced his opinion or acted in opposition to the ruling government. This is the primary basis of our policy on financial institutions.

Furthermore, financial institutions must have the public's confidence. Whether they retain this confidence or lose it is not only a matter of concern for them but for the entire community, since the country's development -- affecting this community -- demands that [word indistinct] have confidence in the financial institutions, to the point that if one institution loses it the others are affected to some degree.

We have the confidence of the international financial community and want this to continue. This was clearly demonstrated with the decree declaring the economic emergency, and I reiterate it now. For example, the Banco del Estado will strictly comply with all foreign commitments acquired in accordance with Colombian law. It is clear however, that the government cannot pay debts that the bank's administrators acquired illegally. In no country in the world can the government be asked to pay for that type of commitment. The Banco del Estado will be able to honor all legally acquired debts because the government nationalized it in time to prevent it from going bankrupt.

The government today recognizes the Banco del Estado's commitments. According to the law, the debts of the Banco Nacional [which went bankrupt] will be paid with its assets. The interventionist measures in the financial system introduced during the emergency will be a guarantee for the international community that from now on credits granted legally to Colombian financial institutions will not face risks from bankruptcy. Very few countries in the world can offer such a guarantee.

The crisis of the Grupo Colombia, Inc. had created such a lack of confidence that the general lack of liquid assets persisted, and the Banco del Estado's operation had reached a point where it was legally impossible to provide it with more funds, which made its closing imminent. It was necessary to declare the emergency in order to prevent a chain reaction. In order to prevent the expansion of the crisis, the government deemed it necessary to dictate rules with the force of the law to guarantee the reliability and strictness of the financial institutions so the public can have confidence in them.

One of these rules establishes the obligation that property be democratically distributed, under terms and conditions that we will announce soon. This is being done in order to prevent the stock market conditions from being tightened.

Distrustful conduct, generally, does not necessarily include administrative mistakes. Confidence in an institution is lost due to felonious activities, which, aside from the penal and administrative sanctions that they can incur, can also be a reason for nationalization.

The nationalization of the Banco del Estado is a new legal procedure. It is neither an expropriation, since no one has been forced to give up any of their assets in favor of the state, nor have shareholders been deprived of their rights. Nationalization in this case constitutes, for reasons known to all, the state's assumption of a financial institution's administration, including its responsibility for obligations assumed in good faith, its right to reject obligations from dubious operations, its option to make use of the credits granted by the bank of the republic and its right to buy shares from private holders.

One of the main reasons for proceeding with the nationalization is to prevent those who have indulged in illegal and unsafe practices from using privileges to avoid their responsibility. That is why all private shareholders were dismissed from the bank's administrative posts and dividend distribution was suspended.

The nationalization only limits property rights, it does not suppress them. It is not a sanction. It is an administrative measure that does not interfere with whatever sanctions the judges and bank supervisory board may choose. The nationalization is not a ruling based on the misdeeds or the guilt of the bank's executives. The nationalization is being applied because, in the opinion of the president, after consulting banking sector authorities and in light of the objective evidence upon which he based his decision, there was no other way to restore confidence in the institution and in the system. It is an extreme measure, which we are applying with utmost prudence. We do not like resorting to nationalization. We have done so in order to reassure bank employees, those with savings accounts and citizens in general that nationalization can be applied if necessary to secure the solvency and liquidity of the bank.

M-19 LEADERS DENY ROLE IN RECENT ATTACKS

PA031852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1637 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 2 Nov (EFE) -- The Supreme Command of the guerrilla 19 April Movement (M-19) today denied that its members are participating in attacks and clarified that it is not holding any kidnap victims. This disclosure was made by several M-19 leaders during a guerrilla summit, the second regional conference of the M-19, which the organization held in the mountains of southern Santander. Newsmen Pastor Vesga Ramirez and Manuel Hernandez of the Todelar and Caracol radio networks, who were kidnapped over the weekend, attended the conference as observers.

According to the two newsmen, the commanders of the subversive group emphatically denied that the M-19 was involved in the attack on the town of Chia last week, where three alleged guerrillas and two policemen were killed in an armed clash.

"The M-19 is a single organization that hopes to become one of the strongest and most solid political parties of the country," the participants in the conference attended by the newsmen said. The rebel leaders added that the organization "respects human rights, believes in justice, respects freedoms, and will support government actions to help solve the social problems and permit the free exercise of political activity and freedom of thought." That is why we want amnesty, but we will never turn in our weapons, the M-19 leaders said at the guerrilla conference.

EPL CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT AMNESTY PLAN

PA031951 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2115 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, Nov 2 (LATIN-REUTER) -- The self-styled Popular Liberation Army (EPL) announced today that it will continue the armed struggle because it believes the amnesty bill being discussed by Congress represents nothing more than a government attempt to weaken the guerrilla movement.

The EPL, which characterizes itself as Maoist, states in an extensive communique sent to this agency that President Belisario Betancur "plans to play the military repression card" after the amnesty move.

The EPL also questioned what it called "the failure of Betancur's election campaign promises to materialize" and stressed that "the people were fooled with programs that called for housing with no down payment and educational television, which never materialized."

The communique sent to REUTER states: "We are sure that honest and revolutionary sectors within the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and the 19 April Movement, M-19, oppose the conciliation of their high commands with the government and Congress, and we invite those sectors to wage a strong political battle against opportunism in their leaderships."

The communique adds: "We revolutionaries must reject the amnesty because it weakens the guerrilla movement and stops the process of change with which we identified ourselves years ago."

70 ARRESTED DURING WORK STOPPAGE IN ITAGUI

PA040316 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Medellin -- A total of 70 persons were arrested by the police in Itagui for disrupting public order. The disorder took place during a work stoppage that the people of Itagui began early today to protest inadequate water service and the poor condition of roads.

The Itagui authorities have reported that the situation is relatively calm. The organizers of the strike told the authorities that it will continue until the arrested citizens are released.

It was reported later that a 28-year-old woman was wounded this afternoon during the work stoppage. The woman, identified as (Luz Ines Villegas Arboleda), works for a local store here. The authorities have not yet determined whether she was wounded by the demonstrators or by the police.

Despite intense police patrolling, an Internal Revenue Service car burned completely when struck at least by two incendiary bombs. Nevertheless, the police and the army are reporting that they are in control of the situation.

PRESIDENT STROESSNER ADDRESSES MILITARY OFFICERS

PY040145 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Nov 82

[President Alfredo Stroessner's off the cuff talk to members of the armed forces who greeted him on his 70th birthday and in response to note read by Defense Minister Marcial Samaniego on behalf of armed forces on 3 November -- recorded]

[Text] Thank you for [words indistinct] today on celebrating a new birthday and also on beginning a new year in my life. Your presence here is of great satisfaction to me. Your loyalty is of great value, not only for me, but for the country, because loyalty also means sincerity, patriotism, work and frankness. This loyalty, however, is not put at my service, for we are all at the service of the country.

This is undoubtedly a relatively easy job because there is unity, first of all in the armed forces, and there is also unity at the top level of our great Colorado Party. There is no doubt that the opposition continues on its path -- I wouldn't say a good path -- and we also know that it is made up of a number of minority groups which do not carry much weight in national life. There is no doubt, however, that we are promoting democracy and that we uphold and respect human rights. Here, nobody is killed, and not only do we not kill anyone, but we prevent people from killing each other.

Somebody has said that there are those who would rather build coffins than cradles. You know very well those [President Stroessner corrects himself] the individual I am referring to. I am not going to name names, because the truth is that if we are going to use this sentence -- well, he must have a reason for saying this. We know who is behind the curtain and who is pushing the wagon and who wrote the article.

There is no doubt that if we want to adopt or to accept this saying, it would be favorable for us because we are not the ones who are trying to build coffins, although we are not specifically building cradles. It was a euphemism, but the meaning is perfectly clear. You have probably read this headline in the newspaper ABC COLOR. We are marching along the path of the good, and this is why the people support us. There is no doubt about the fact that all the sectors support us. Now, I always like to speak in terms of my latest term in office and not of all the years that have elapsed because that conveys the idea of aging, and that is not our case. You and myself, we are all acquiring experience and we are becoming increasingly useful to the country and giving prestige to the Colorado Party. I believe many of us have probably changed for good throughout the years. Both you and I are the creators of this healthy atmosphere in which we are living.

This is Itaipu's week, because another phase of this project will be concluded this week. We will all be there. There is no list of guests, but the majority of the commanders are expected to attend. Sometimes we cannot put all our eggs in one basket for reasons of security, unforeseen events and so forth.

I would like to stress the fact that we are marching along well, I am in good spirits and in good health. Furthermore, the atmosphere we are living in makes it possible for me to view the future with confidence. I believe I need not talk too much to make myself understood. You understand me. You obviously understand me even if I say three words instead of ten. If when I send one of you fishing and you give me a report on the hunting [as heard], I ask you "where are the ducks now? [in Guarani] and you tell me that "they are all scattered about" [in Guarani], I know what you mean. However, if someone else tells me that "they are all scattered about" [in Guarani], I will not understand him.

Thanks to God, we are marching along well. I believe that we are strong and willing to do things. I am certain about it. Otherwise, I would not have agreed to be a candidate, because I do not want to fail. I want to walk out of the same door that I came in, I am determined to do this. I do no want to expose myself to failure because this would be something bad, very bad, not for me personally or for your, but for the country. There is no doubt about this. You know well the successive number of problems that we have all experienced in one way or another. One might give names, but the truth is that there have been many rival factions. There is no... There might be some people who want to carry out maneuvers. Hence, there is a saying which originated during the Liberal Party rule: One member of the Liberal Party went there [presumably to Buenos Aires] to see another member of the party. The latter asked him: "What is going on in Asuncion." [in Guarani]. The former replied: "A lot of maneuvers are going on." [in Guarani]. Are there any "maneuvers" [in Guarani] Going on now? You saw all those "plotters" [in Guarani] who supposedly came here to accompany Enrique Jimenez. Enrique Jimenez had come here joined Epifani, Mendez and then left on his own. No one told him to leave but he returned as an exile. I asked who the other exiles were who was Casabianca what was the color of his hair. The people do not know him. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina [senator], who is a longtime political activist, said that Casabianca and another person whose name I do not remember had six or seven butcher shops at that time. These are the kind of persons who turn against the government as soon as they stop having butcher shops.

Well, I thank you very much I do not want to be a nuisance. I thank you the servicemen and especially the chaplains [words indistinct] Martinez [words indistinct] even though sometimes they mix up the budget appropriations [laughter]. This should not be done. There has been an improvement at least and this something healthy, no matter how late it is done well thank you very much for coming. [applause]

BRIEFS

CREDIT LINE FOR ANTELCO -- The executive branch has enacted Law No. 951 which approves the $9 million loan agreement that Antelco [National Telecommunications Administration] signed on 12 March 1982 with Citibank, Aras Latin American Bank-Arlabank, Orios Royal Bank Limited and the Sumitomobank Limited. The law also states that the line of credit will be earmarked for financing the UHF-VHF project between Concepcion and Bahia Negra, and for a microwave system between Hernandaris and Salto del Guaira. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 28 Oct 82 p 7 PY]

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS -- Maj Gen, ret, Eduardo A Crespi, the new Argentine Ambassador to Paraguay, today presented his credentials to President Alfredo Stroessner during a ceremony held at Lopez Palace. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 29 Oct 82 p 9 PY]

OIL ACCORD WITH YPF -- The state-controlled Paraguayan Oil Co. Petropar and Argentine Government Oil Deposits, YPF on 22 October signed a contract by which the latter will supply the former with a minimum of 40,000 cubic meters and a maximum of 60,000 cubic meters of premium gasoline, regular gasoline and diesel fuel every 3 months. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Oct 82p 6 PY]

ARIAS STELLA ON CANCELLATION OF BELAUNDE TRIP

PY031926 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 3 Nov (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today reported that President Fernando Belaunde last night cancelled his official visit to the United States because of the protectionist measures which the Washington administration plans to implement against Peruvian exports.

He explained that the relations between the two countries are very good and that the cancellation of the trip, which was going to start on 8 or 9 November, will not affect these relations. He added: On the contrary, we have to continue searching for reconciliation of the conflicting positions."

The minister explained that the two countries have their own trade laws, laws which are not compatible despite the efforts that have been made to achieve greater rapprochement. It was believed that the cause of the disagreement was an alleged duty of 10 percent on the copper sold to the United States and a complaint from the Department of Commerce against some Peruvian textile exporters who have underpriced their merchandise.

Well-informed sources reported however, that what is at stake is all Peruvian manufactured products exported to the United States exports which amounted to $680 million last year and $798 million in 1980.

This amount is 20 percent of the country's total exports. Therefore the possible U.S. protectionist measure could have serious repercussions in the Peruvian economy, which is now in a recession with inflation.

It was reported that the disagreements began in August of last year when several U.S. companies reported to the U.S. Department of Commerce that some Peruvian manufacturers were dumping their textiles on the U.S. market, taking advantage of the benefits given in Peru to nontraditional exports. These benefits consist of tax reimbursements and compensation for social security benefits which affect production consumed in the country. This compensation is labeled as a disguised subsidy in the United States. The protectionist measure was going to explode like a bomb on 12 November, at the excact moment of President Belaunde's visit in Washington, unless Peru agreed to gradually dismantle its entire machinery aimed at encouraging the export of manufactured products over a period ending in 1987. It was reported that if this agreement was not reached, the Department of Commerce was going to implement its own compensatory rights, that is, a tariff increase on all Peruvian manufactured product exports.

Regarding possible duties on Peruvian copper exports, it was officially reported here that this was a proposal made by a candidate for representative which was not even submitted to Congress. It was reported in conclusion that had this proposal been discussed in Congress, the bill would surely have been rejected since it would hurt several countries friendly with the United States.

FEDEFAM ATTACKS REAGAN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY021508 Paris AFP in Spanish 2239 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Nov (AFP) -- The Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Missing-Detainees [Federacion Latinoamericana de Asociaciones de Familiares de de Detenidos-Desaparecidos -- Fedefam] has stated here that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's certifications to Congress that the human rights situation has improved in countries such as El Salvador allow the United States to continue giving military aid to repressive regimes on the continent.

In its latest bulletin, distributed in Lima (where it will hold its 3d congress), Fedefam added that the certification on El Salvador is a total negation of the facts. It says new good behavior certificates will surely be issued very soon for Argentina, Chile and Guatemala, for the delivery of new war materiel for these regimes.

What astonishes us most of all, even more than the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon and of the peoples in Central America or the intensification of repression in Chile, Argentina and other countries, is the Reagan administration's insolence in certifying before the U.S. Congress that the human rights situation has improved in El Salvador, the document adds.

With these certifications the Kennedy-Harkin Amendment, which links military aid to the human rights status, is henceforth pigeonhole. Also, the Senate is dusting off the Symms Amendment which supports the direct intervention of U.S. troops in Central America for the defense of the region, the note states.

On citing recent cases of missing people and detainees, whose number totals 90,000 in 12 Latin American nations, Fedefam added that human rights are currently violated more than ever on the continent, and that to declare that the situation is acceptable is an offense to all the relatives of those missing people and detainess and an insult [words indistinct] of human rights.

In an editorial entitled "Justice Is Not Negotiable," the bulletin adds that instead of imposing sanctions on the regimes responsible for these violations, the Reagan administration is sheltering and protecting them, and that the certifications involve open complicity with repression on the continent. We hope the U.S. people will understand this.

POPULAR ACTION REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR BELAUNDE

PY031433 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Lima, 2 Nov (AFP) -- The ruling Popular Action Party has unanimously decided to reaffirm its support for President Fernando Belaunde and asked him to give all sensitive positions to experienced leaders of this political group.

This decision was reached at the special congress which Popular Action held in Trujillo, 450 km north of Lima. At this congress, which closed last night, the party ratified the 200-mile maritime sovereignty and jurisdiction policy. The 1,500 delegates supported the decision of the chief of state to launch a broad national debate on whether Peru should sign the Law of the Sea Convention approved by the UN conference.

This issue has been discussed every day here for the past 2 weeks. It is very important for the country since it establishes territorial waters up to 12 miles off the coast and an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles.

The Popular Action congress, which had included in its agenda the drawing up of certain recommendations regarding the economic management of the nation, has decided to create a committee which will issue a report for the government within 1 month.

ULLOA ON LOCAL, REGIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY030142 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 21 Oct 82 p A-4

[Excerpt] The devaluation rate of the Peruvian currency will decline for the rest of the year, dropping even more during the first months of 1983 as a result of the measures adopted by the government, Manuel Ulloa Elias, chairman of the Council of Ministers and economy minister, said yesterday.

Ulloa, who made the announcement after the regular weekly meeting held with President Fernando Belaunde, also explained that the policy the government has been executing for 2 years with the purpose of protecting our reserves and preserving -- within the relatively short term -- the stability of our currency, foresees increased dollar exchange rates and minidevaluations of the sol.

While claiming that Peru's gross national product (GNP) is growing slowly but steadily, Ulloa ruled out the worsening of the crisis, a situation which, he said, is in sharp contrast with what is happening in other Latin American countries and in the rest of the world, where "not only has the GNP stopped growing but has dropped substantially." Based on this fact, he added, the Peruvian situation is comparatively satisfactory.

Concerning inflation rates, which according to some sectors will reach 70 percent at the end of the year, Ulloa stressed that, unfortunately, our country cannot escape the international situation. However, he said, the government has adopted measures directed at reducing, as much as possible, the inflationary trend brought about by the world crisis.

For this purpose, he went on, "efforts are being made to reduce the cost of living, safeguarding, first and foremost, the most sensitive sectors having the greatest impact on food supplies and on the people's economy." He reiterated that such objectives are to be achieved through the "agency for price control and consumer protection," to be charged with the control of prices of basis commodities such as food and medicines, in keeping with the goals set by the government for 1983.

He stated categorically that the above measures will be compulsory and that those sectors which put the government's goal in jeopardy by failing to comply with such measures will have to face the consequences.

The economy minister also denied the charge, brought by some political sectors, that the budget draft for 1983 is unconstitutional. He said that the executive branch does not share that opinion, "since the budget has been drafted in strict compliance with the constitution and with other existing regulations."

Furthermore, he said there is no legal basis for the unconstitutionality that the above sectors have denounced which could force the government to change its position.

Ulloa also said that it has become increasingly difficult for Latin American countries to obtain credits, a trend outlined, at the recent Toronto meeting, where the issue was raised and a consensus was sought over the most suitable actions for overcoming the problem in the shortest time possible.

Regarding this topic, he explained that some decision will have to be made in the next few weeks in order to counter the obvious stagnancy of world financial markets, taking into account Latin American needs.

Ulloa confirmed that, starting today, IDB President Antonio Ortiz Mena will be holding talks in Lima "in order to analyze the opinions and criteria of the various countries and to coordinate actions for the protection of both the regional and the Peruvian economy, with a view toward avoiding a recession that would follow should foreign banks and lending institutions close their doors to Latin America."

BRIEFS

NEW SUBMARINE -- Navy Minister Vice Adm Jose Luis Carbajal Pareja has left for FRG to receive in the port of Kiel the new submarine "Chipana" built there. This is the third of four submarines ordered by Peru. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 24 Oct 82 p 4 PY]

GUATEMALAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY ENTER REFUGEE CAMP

PA031804 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Guatemalan troops have once again violated Mexico's border by attacking the (Santiago el Vertice) refugee camp in the state of Chiapas. (Maria Elena Tello), a member of the Mexican Committee for Aid to Refugees, said that the hundreds of Guatemalans who were in the camp were able to escape after being warned of the approach of the soldiers. However, two of the refugees were kidnapped.

A few weeks ago the Mexican Foreign Secretariat sent an official protest to the Guatemalan regime regarding border violations.

EXCHANGE REGULATIONS EASED FOR U.S. BORDER AREA

PA031415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0731 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- A Central Bank communique released last night announced that effective today the Mexican Govenment is establishing a free floating rate of exchange in the 3,000-km "free zone" along the border with the United States. This measure partially lifts the government's strict currency exchange regulations.

The communique also says that the government will allow the residents of the "free zone" to buy up to $1,500 worth of dollars monthly at the floating rate. Citizens living in the rest of Mexico are only allowed to purchase that much per year, and at a fixed rate.

The communique adds that businesses in the border area will be able to purchase all the dollars they need at the floating rate to import merchandise and to service their debts abroad.

The announcement clarifies that the Central Bank will change the floating rate whenever necessary according to the needs of the border market.

In the rest of Mexico the strict currency exchange regulations will continue in force, including a ban on the use of dollars as legal means of payment. The communique stresses that except for the border area the use of a floating rate will not be permitted in the country.

Two months ago the govenment imposed blanket currency exchange regulations and a dual parity system to curb a massive flight of capital that was threatening to exhaust the country's dollar reserves. However, the Central Bank said the residents of the border area had managed to evade the government's control measures by freely acquiring dollars in U.S. border cities.

The communique said the new border currency exchange regulations, aimed at attracting a flow of dollars to the Mexican border cities, will be in force as soon as they are published in today's official gazette.

The communique did not say when the government will issue permits authorizing currency exchange offices and agents -- the only ones authorized to operate with the free market rate -- to begin trading in dollars. What it did say, however, was that as soon as the permits are issued the National Bank of Mexico -- the second largest commercial bank in the country -- will be the official liaison between the Central Bank and the exchange offices and agents.

The business sector in Mexico's border area free zone has traditionally maintained very strong ties with the United States. Until the 1 September currency exchange controls were imposed, the majority of the country's larger stores were stocked with U.S. instead of Mexican products.

The border area free zone, which encompasses a strip of land 20 km wide along the entire Mexican-U.S. border, has been exempt from a number of trade restrictions applied to the rest of the country.

COSTA RICAN ENVOY ON MEXICO'S 'MEDIATOR' ROLE

FL021635 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Marcelo Prieto, Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico, told NOTIMEX today that his government appreciated the great contribution Mexico could make to help his country smooth things over with Nicaragua.

A news dispatch from Costa Rica by the German news agency DPA stated that Mexico would be the great mediator to achieve normalization of relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica within the next few weeks.

Marcelo Prieto rejected that the terminology "mediator" was appropriate at this time but said that his government was looking favorably at the Mexican Government's constructive position in resolving the problems of Central America.

He explained that Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio rejected an official visit to Nicaragua because he would have felt restricted under the limited agenda that had been scheduled.

The Costa Rican foreign minister will not travel to any country when there is an attempt to limit the work agenda or to restrict discussion of the problems that Costa Rica is interested in addressing and resolving, he said.

He said that Volio intends to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo but that the official visit is pending.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION, EXPORTS -- Mexico City, 31 Oct (AFP) -- A Pemex report released today says that Mexico's current average production of crude is 2.75 million barrels per day, of which 1.05 million barrels are for domestic consumption. Although the average daily production for export to its 21 customers was 1.7 million barrels during October, Pemex believes that during the latter part of the year the average production for export will be 1.5 million barrels per day. Export prices set for November are $32.50 per barrel of Istmo crude and $25 per barrel of Maya crude. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 31 Oct 82 PA]

IDB LOAN -- Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The IDB has announced the concession of an $80 million loan for the National Bank for Public Works and Services infrastructure programs. The IDB said the loan supports the urban development policy of the Mexican Government, including the construction of basic infrastructure works for population centers of up to 100,000 inhabitants adjacent to the metropolitan areas of Mexico City, Monterrey and Guadalajara. The IDB added that the cost of the program is $100 million and that the loan covers almost 73 percent. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0430 GMT 27 Oct 82 FL]

PRESIDENT'S AGENDA FOR MEXICO VISIT NOTED

PA031439 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 2 Nov 82 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Text] President Ricardo de la Espriella will make a brief visit to Mexico City on an official invitation from Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. The invitation anticipates meetings between the two presidents and one between the Panamanian president and Miguel de la Madrid, the president-elect of Mexico.

The Panamanian and Mexican leaders will discuss matters related to bilateral commercial and technological exchange, cooperation in the energy field and the programmed utilization of the financial funds established in the San Jose pact, by means of which Mexico provides oil to PRnama. It is possible that the presidents will exchange points of view regarding the Central America situation, especially on how this situation affects area economic relations.

The Panamanian president will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado III; Menalco Solis, planning and economic policy minister; and Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, deputy chief of the National Guard general staff. Oyden Ortega [former labor minister and current member of the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission] and Nils Castro [director of academic planning at the University of Panama] will also form part of the presidential retinue going to Mexico City. The president and his retinue will return to Panama the next day.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON SEA LEVEL CANAL STUDIES

PA030451 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado has spoken to Televisora Nacional about the feasibility of building a sea level canal through Panama. The Japanese Government has joined in the studies on the sea level canal project:

[Begin Amado recording] A number of studies have been conducted on this subject in the past, but none were sufficiently important or presented enough data to permit us to determine the most feasible action right now. That is why both Panama and the United States, in a very responsible action, invited the Japanese Government to participate in a joint evaluation by the three countries of the previous studies, as well as to thoroughly analyze a number of complementary studies and to assess the alternatives for the most effective and profitable means of transit between the two oceans. We think that these studies and analyses there will be sufficient data to allow both governments and many other nations to see what steps should be taken jointly and what kind of construction should be undertaken.

The last study on a sea level canal -- not of other alternatives -- was carried out in the 1960's and was published in 1970 as the Anderson Report. It was financed by the U.S. Government and was approved by the U.S. Congress. At the time, the study indicated that a sea level canal was somewhat feasible. However, we lacked thorough information on ecological impacts or evaluations of the domestic effects in Panama, such as economic effects -- the inflation created at the time of construction when there is a great boom, and the subsequent recession that could occur when the project is completed and many people find themselves unemployed. Evaluations of those effects, which are crucially important, were not included in that document. These must obviously be included in the studies that are to be carried out now. [end recording]

The Japanese Government has agreed to act as part of the commission to study a sea level canal through Panama. The invitation to the Tokyo government was extended by the Panamanian and U.S. Governments, which are undertaking studies in this regard.

In a ceremony at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry today, Japanese Ambassador Ryozo Mogi presented the documents to Foreign Minister Amado by which the Jspanese Government has notified Panama of its willingness to participate in the sea level canal studies.

COLUMNIST APPRAISES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA031714 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 1 Nov 82 p 4

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "Good Impression"]

[Text] New Ambassador

One must not make definite judgments based on first impressions. First impressions, however, are important as starting points in the formulation of judgments, which will take definite form once one has more details on facts, situations and reports. In the case of the new U.S. ambassador to our country, Mr Everett Briggs, we have seen and heard him only once, through a television newscast on his arrival at Omar Torrijos Airport, when he read a brief prepared statement. That first impression, however, in our opinion, was favorable. In the first place, Mr Briggs speaks good Spanish, much better than his predecessor and much better than many of the ranking U.S. officials who visit us. Besides, his attitude appeared to us to be sober and dignified, free of arrogant authoritarian postures, free of the excessive flattery often observed in diplomats who think that such behavior will pave the way to winning trust and sympathy from the inhabitants of the area to which they have been assigned to carry out their mission. Mr Briggs showed an attitude befitting one who comes to represent a great power before a country which, although small and weak, should not be slighted or deceived.

Background

It is natural for us reporters to try to obtain as much information as possible about persons chosen to assume the diplomatic representation of countries closely linked to ours, such as the United States. It would be naive to disregard the special significance of our relations with the United States, not only because it happens to be one of the biggest and mightiest centers of world power, but also because of its broad and profound influence over the development of our nation. Slowly and with great sacrifices Panama is advancing toward the consolidation of its independence, not only political but socioeconomic and cultural. Nevertheless, we still depend to a large extent on the attitude of that country and its rulers, political leaders and businessmen. Thus, it is important to know as much as possible about those who, like Mr. Briggs, will be the official link in our communication and relations with the northern nation.

Position

Any country's ambassador to Panama is by definition primarily the representative of his country's interests. That is why we neither like nor trust diplomats who adopt accessively flattering poses, as if trying to imply that they like Panama so much that they almost love it more than their own country. Nor are we impressed by the conqueror's pose of those who try to scare us or impose on us. I prefer those who, like Mr Briggs, accept the existence of difficulties and problems that require understanding and good will in order to find solutions or relief. An intelligent and well-prepared man, Mr Briggs has had the opportunity on previous missions to learn something of the character and personality of Latin American countries. Above all, however, he showed an interest in studying the relations between his country and ours during his tour of duty at the State Department in Washington. He comes well equipped, and he will not have to improvise on impressions he will receive from those who will try to approach him. Besides, his ample knowledge of the language will work to his advantage in preventing him from becoming dependent on interpretations and translations.

Confidence

We are certainly not among those who believe that the solution of our problems depends solely on the United States. We know many North Americans scorn and underestimate us; but we also know many others not only respect us, but also hold us in high esteem. We have the impression that Mr Briggs is among the latter -- the group that comes not to offer us millions or tell us that Panama is God's country, but to try to know and appreciate our good and bad traits in order to search for ways and resources which, without disregarding our rights or hurting our dignity, will allow relations between our two countries to become more just and fruitful.

AREA FINANCE MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN SALVADOR

PA032025 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1702 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central American economy ministers will meet on 18 November in San Salvador to continue analyzing the development of the area's common market, according to what an official source told ACAN-EFE today.

Their latest meeting took place in Managua in mid-October, and the results, according to them, have been "very positive."

Prior to the ministers' forthcoming meeting, their deputy ministers will meet in this capital on 15 and 16 November to prepare the documents that will serve as the basis for the ministers' meeting.

The source said the visit by the Central American economy ministers will coincide with the 10th International Fair of El Salvador, which will be held from 5 to 22 November. For this reason, "Central America Day" will be declared at this world exposition.

BELIZE

HAVANA RADIO NOTES JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON BELIZE

FL021525 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Several Latin American and Caribbean Basin progressive political parties have expressed total support for Belize's independence and territorial integrity in the face of Guatemalan threats of aggression.

More than a dozen political organizations, some of them ruling parties, have signed a joint communique in the Belizean capital of Belmopan calling for greater cooperation among countries of the region. The document stated that Belize's borders ought to be respected and described Guatemala's threats of force as unacceptable.

Among the signatories are Mexico's PRI, Venezuela's Democratic Action, Nicaragua's FSLN, El Salvador's National Revolutionary Movement, and Jamaica's People's National Party, among others.

The communique supports the urgency of seeking and promoting negotiated political settlements in the Central American and Caribbean crisis, particularly the Mexican-Venezuelan peace initiative.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLA ATTACK ON SUCHITOTO REPELLED

NC040621 Paris AFP in English 0604 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] San Salvador, Nov 4 (AFP) -- Leftist guerrillas launched a dawn attack on a major town northwest of here Wednesday and were finally driven off by government troops after day-long fighting, officials sources said here.

The insurgents, belonging to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, infiltrated the town of Suchitoto, 44 kilometers (27 miles) northwest of here, and then struck at central police and army garrisons.

Townspeople hid in their homes while military units swept through the streets, trying to beat off the attack.

Casualty figures were not announced here.

Meanwhile, infantry detachments fanned out from the southeastern city of Usulutan to try to quash rebel sabotage attacks which have struck at transportation along the Pacific Coastal Highway since mid-October.

In San Salvador itself, guerrillas on Wednesday dynamited or burned a number of municipal buses, official vehicles and private cars.

VENEZUELA TO TRAIN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS

PA030432 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Nov 82 pp 2, 31

[Excerpt] Venezuela is offering special technical training to aid in the creation of a criminal investigation department for El Salvador's public prosecutor's office.

Yesterday, the Venezuelan Embassy reported that a group of officials from the public prosecutor's office will leave for Caracas on Wednesday to take an 8-week training course in the special techniques used by the Venezuelan Criminal Investigations Institute. These techniques will be used by the department envisaged for the public prosecutor's office.

It was reported that lawyers, psychologists, social workers and others in specialized areas that deal with criminal investigation are among those who will travel to Venezuela.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER DENIES AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL 'SLANDERS'

PA031845 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 26 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] Representatives of various international institutions have verified that it is not true that the authorities killed more than 300 Indians who had sought refuge in San Martin Jilotepeque, Chimaltenango, according to a statement yesterday by Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola.

The minister said that the government and the Foreign Ministry have sent cassettes to the Guatemalan ambassador in Washington and to the inter-American Human Rights Commission, also in Washington, informing them about the work being carried out by the present regime.

Minister Castillo said: "The idea is to report the truth about events in order to demonstrate the good faith of the government and to counteract the tendentious campaign being waged by Amnesty International and other organizations in favor of subversion."

The Image Is Improving

"One of the slanders spread by Amnesty International abroad was that the authorities have executed more than 300 Indians who had sought refuge in Chimaltenango," said the minister. He added: "As a result of this, representatives of various international institutions have come to Guatemala and visited the area to verify that the government is giving every assistance to those Indian families so they can return to their communities."

The minister continued: "The visitors were able to determine the true situation. They realized that what Amnesty International had charged was a big lie, a vile slander that has now been uncovered."

Minister Castillo noted that in the next few days other persons will be arriving to study the government's human rights policy. As a result of this, Guatemala's image has improved substantially.

The Attack Against a Consulate

The foreign minister condemned the terrorist attack carried out last Thursday by a clandestine group against the Turkish Consulate. The minister said this kind of attack is carried out by sectors interested in sowing unrest in the country. Minister Castillo said that we, like other nations, are the object of international reprisals that serve neither Guatemala's national policies nor its well-being.

ARMY HELPS DISLOCATED PEASANTS RETURN TO HOMES

PA032038 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 25 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] In a combined action the Guatemalan Army has begun transferring 8,500 peasants to their original communities. These peasants stayed for approximately 2 weeks in the village of Chuatalum, San Martin Jilotepeque Municipality, Chimaltenango Department, after fleeing from subversive criminals who for months kept them captive and used them as a shield in carrying out their misdeeds.

An eloquent ceremony was held at which military officers led by the commander of the Iximche operations area presided over the return of the thousands of peasants who sought the army's protection after being persecuted by the subversives. The U.S. ambassador was also present at this event.

Carrying placards expressing their support for the army and their gratitude for the aid received, the peasants sang the national anthem and shouted praises for the government and the armed institution.

Addressing the peasants assembled there as well as the members of the various army units, the Iximche area commander stressed his satisfaction over the fulfillment of their duty in rescuing so many Guatemalans who, after experiencing the wave of terror and crimes perpetrated by the subversives, showed that the Guatemalan Army is an institution that looks after the peace and security of all Guatemalans.

The military officer criticized the barbaric actions committed by the subversive criminals. He stressed that the army will never abandon the thousands of peasants who seek its protection.

The colorfully dressed members of the civilian self-defense force organized by the army in the community of Chuatalum carried placards expressing their support for the army. They also carried the weapons given to them to defend their people.

The peasant families come from six areas in Chuatalum and from the villages of Quimal, Chipastor, Las Escobas, Estancia San Martin, Xejuyu, Chijocon and Estancia de la Virgen. Under the army's protection, they have begun returning to these places.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY TO ESTABLISH ARMS FACTORY

PA031809 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee [CGUP] has charged in Mexico City that the Gen Efrain Rios Montt regime will begin manufacturing weapons to supply the counter-revolutionary groups and armies of Central America. The CGUP added that the Guatemalan congress [as heard] has approved a Defense Ministry project to establish an arms and ammunition factory in the country with the advice of an Austrian company and the approval of the United States.

HONDURAS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DECLARE OPPOSITION TO REGIME

PA032146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1343 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Christian Democrats and the Honduran journalists have agreed to demand that the government promote true democratization, which would render the regime's arguments of freedom, honesty and work valid.

The Christian Democrats met last weekend in Comayagua, in the central part of Honduras, and proclaimed a policy of "opposition to the current government, to administrative corruption and to the lack of respect for human rights."

Alfredo Landaverde, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], said that in Honduras "human rights are being violated through the use of unpatriotic methods of imposing peace."

The PDC leader voiced opposition to the "civil defense committees," which he described as "schools for informers," and noted that their creation raises doubts as the "the armed forces' ability to defend Honduras."

Landaverde also denounced the "corruption" among army officers and foreigners, who are "known to everyone, but who are not pointed out because they are looked upon with fearful respect."

Hernan Corrales Padilla, former PDC presidential candidate, compared the campaign "to internationalize peace" that is being promoted by the government "with Nero's attitude, who fiddled while Rome burned."

At a seminar, members of the "Honduran Press Association" asked for a government explanation of the murders, disappearances and acts of torture denounced by the Human Rights Committee.

They also asked for "an exhaustive investigation into the charges made in Mexico by former Honduran Police Chief Leonidas Torres Arias against Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the armed forces."

Torres Arias said that Alvarez Martinez planned the "physical elimination of the opposition in Honduras and that he was preparing a war against Nicaragua, despite the Honduran people's opposition."

The journalists will also call for a "serious and exhaustive" investigation into the activities of foreigners who supposedly act from Honduras against neighboring states.

They demand respect for individual rights and for the inviolability of the home and an investigation into the charges of administrative corruption, abuse of authority and unjustified dismissals.

MISSION LEAVES FOR U.S. TO RENEGOTIATE DEBT

PA032007 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] The commission in charge of renegotiating our foreign debt will travel to New York today to continue talks with the group that represents the creditor banks.

The mission is led by Roberto Galvez, president of the National Investment Corporation (Conadi), who is coordinating the renegotiation of our foreign debt, Gonzalo Carias, president of the Central Bank of Honduras; Guillermo Bueso and Enrique Ortex Colindres.

The Honduran delegation will meet with the executives of five U.S. banks that represent all the banks with which Honduras has contracted debts.

As is already known, Honduras' foreign debt exceeds $1 billion. The mission, however, is renegotiating only the debts that expire this year and in early 1983, it has been learned.

During the talks, which open Wednesday, a debt amounting to almost 500 million lempiras will be renegotiated. According to the source, some credits are already in arrears. These will be renegotiated tomorrow in New York. The group representing the banks is comprised of the executives of the banks, including the Bank of America, the First National City Bank and the Morgan Trust Bank.

NICARAGUA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT AMITY EVENT

PA031915 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The second assembly of the Nicaraguan Association of Friendship with Socialist Countries, ANAPS, was held yesterday at the auditorium of the Sandinist Workers Federation, CST. More than 200 people from different popular organizations participated in the assembly, as well as members of the diplomatic corps from the socialist community.

The ANAPS assembly was part of the celebrations to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Union, and the 65th anninversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During her speech, ANAPS Secretary General Socorro Galan issued a call to strengthen peace in Central America and outlined the aggressive plans that U.S. imperialism is preparing against the Sandinist people's revolution.

Soviet Ambassador German Yevlampyevich Shlyapnikov said the present task is to strengthen world peace to avoid a third world war that would have catastrophic consequences for all mankind.

The October Revolution's 65th anniversary and the USSR's 60th anniversary will be celebrated this week. German Yevlampyevich Shlyapnikov, Soviet ambassador in Nicaragua, said the celebrations this year will be held under the slogan The Struggle for International Peace.

[Begin Shlyapnikov recording] This means that our people and our leaders will review our country's development during these 65 and 60 years: the development of the construction of socialism and the development of the struggle for international peace. The Soviet people are presently preparing to celebrate these anniversaries not only with meetings and cultural events but also with more efficient and creative work in all the sectors of Soviet economy, education, culture and science. They will try to achieve better results to show once more at the international level the advantages that a socialist system can bring to a nation that has become free of the capitalist yoke. [end recording]

EDEN PASTORA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO TIEMPO

PA011957 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Oct 82 pp 8, 9

[Report on interview with Eden Pastora Gomez, expatriate opposition leader, by Manuel Camero in San Jose -- date not given -- quotation marks as published]

[Excerpts] Eden Pastora Gomez, the famous commander "Cero," told TIEMPO during an exclusive interview held recently in San Jose, Costa Rica, that "the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) is a Sandinist movement to face the Cuban, Bulgarian, East German and Soviet occupation troops."

This is how Pastora explained the association of four organizations that are currently struggling against the National Directorate of the FSLN, which is composed of the nine commanders in power in Nicaragua, who control the Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] and the Sandinist militia, the armed branches of the revolution.

These four organizations are the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity (Misurasata), led by Brooklyn Rivera; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union and the Revolutionary Armed Forces (UND/FAR), led by Fernando Chamorro; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), led by Alfonso Robelo; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS), led by Eden Pastora Gomez.

Commander "Cero" stated that "Arde was born as a Sandinist movement because Sandinism is a national embodiment of all the political, cultural, economic and social sectors of Nicaragua to face situations like the one being endured by our fatherland, which is occupied by foreign armies."

He added: "We, Sandinist patriots, are now, as before, the army that defends the fatherland's sovereignty, and we are not going to rest until our people are forever free of the 'nine commanders' who apply a corrupt policy, who cannot make rectifications, and who continue behaving and acting like Somozists, living in Somozist mansions with Somozist automobiles and enjoying Somozist fun and luxury in a country that has more beggars now than it did during Somoza's days."

Pastora also explained why he dissolved his front several months ago. He said: "Deadly forces of darkness were preventing the political and military development of the FRS while helping the development of the former Somozist guard, and at the same time those forces were taking advantage of the activities of true Sandinists abroad."

"This provided cover for the Somozist guards' criminal actions in northern Nicaragua, where they killed workers, peasants and students. These Somozists shouted viva Commander Eden Pastora while leaving and painted house walls with slogans that seriously involved me with their criminal activities," Pastora said.

We would rather die than play such a role. We decided to dissolve the FRS in order not to confuse the Nicaraguan people. Now the FRS has been reborn within the unity of revolutionary forces that struggle to rescue the Sandinist people's revolution. This is how Arde was born.

Elections

Commander Cero, who during his tour of Europe was received by the pope's secretary of state and who also received a military salute from the elite Swiss guards at the Vatican, insisted that "freedom of the press is fundamental" because there can be no talk of a political process or an electoral solution without it.

"As long as the Nicaraguan people have no freedom of the press they will not be able to know what is really being done, and all that pantomime about the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] isn't worth a penny because there is no possibility of making an objective analysis or reaching objective conclusions openly before the nation."

"Nicaragua is experiencing a 'sponging' stage, or a 'neosponging' by the opposition's CDN, which is politicking and scrambling for crumbs of power. How can this coordinating board expect its positions to be respected if it does not include in its documents such an essential issue as the occupation of our fatherland by foreign forces?

"We cannot sit and talk with the FSLN Directorate before freedom of the press is restored and the occupation forces are withdrawn from Nicaragua because this would be tantamount to negotiating behind the people's backs, and we will never do that."

He added that if the intention was to talk about free elections just for show, this has already been done during Somoza's era. "I saw Somozist electoral processes in 1945 and before that. Maybe what the CDN wants is a Somoza-type electoral process."

The FDN Is Like the National Guard

We then asked for his opinion about the Nicaraguan Democratic Front (FDN), which operates in Miami and Honduras and is also opposed to the Nicaraguan regime.

"To us members of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, the FDN is like the national guard. It is the same national guard that 3 years ago was committing in Nicaragua the grisliest genocide in America's history. Barely 3 years ago it was bombing and destroying entire cities like Masaya, Esteli and Leon. It was the national guard, the historical enemy of the Nicaraguan people, that persecuted, jailed and tortured us, that raped our companeras and murdered our companeros. The FDN is Nicaragua's political mummy. It doesn't have a chance in Nicaragua."

"We Nicaraguans are irreconcilably opposed to these people as an armed institution. As individuals they have the right to return someday to Nicaragua, because those poor guardsmen -- those who are not directly implicated in crimes -- must return to their homeland and their families to make the land produce. After such a long struggle we must end the hatred and retaliation."

"However, that same national guard, restructured under the FDN, is doing nothing but consolidating totalitarianism in Nicaragua and perpetuating the nine commanders -- if they can be called commanders, because they never led any military actions. Today as yesterday, the national guard is playing a sad role. Previously it defended right-wing totalitarianism; now, as the FDN, it is consolidating leftwing totalitarianism."

The Honduran-Nicaraguan War

Commander Cero does not believe it is a real war. He believes it is a skillful ploy on the part of the United States, and that the nine commanders have fallen into the trap. He then cites an example: When the Hawk View maneuvers were held on the Atlantic coast in the north, a scant 450 "Marines" participated in them. This saber-rattling was all that was needed to make the FSLN National Directorate stop production and mobilize the people. This cost the Nicaraguan people millions and millions of dollars. There was no production, and without production there is no revolution."

"This is a war of words, a political war in which the gringos rattle their sabers at the Nicaraguan Government, and the latter plays its game in order to justify its existence and radicalize the process. Naturally, the gringos want the Sandinist revolutionary process to become radical so it will serve as a warning to other Central American peoples. Reagan needs the Sandinist revolution to become radical and to go to extremes in order to solve the problems in El Salvador and Guatemala. The FSLN National Directorate needs Reagan in office to justify its blunders, poor economic planning, crimes and torturing."

"Therefore, I think they will be congratulating each other and thanking each other for mutual favors in the future. For this reason, I do not believe in a war between Honduras and Nicaragua because neither Nicaraguans nor Hondurans want war."

When asked about the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal, Pastora peevishly described it as naive. "Those two governments are acting like fools." He asked himself: "How can they possibly think of settling the situation in Central America without solving Nicaragua's internal problems?"

He emphasized: "Peace in Central America is inextricably linked to Nicaragua. There can be no peace in Central America if there is no internal peace in Nicaragua. There can be no peace in Nicaragua as long as the slaughter of the Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas continues; as long as there is no freedom of the press, and as long as the occupation by Cuban, German, Soviet and Bulgarian troops continues."

"Mexico and Venezuela will not have the moral authority to discuss the problem of peace in Central America as long as they refrain from mentioning the occupation troops, genocide, and the violation of human rights, freedom of the press and individual guarantees. Peace in Central America goes through Nicaragua."

Pastora added that there will be no peace in Nicaragua until true Sandinism, as advocated by Augusto Cesar Sandino, is practiced. "This would mean a nonaligned foreign policy, no meddling by Yankee imperialism or any other foreign power and an economic solution based on free and voluntary associative production without official impositions. Sandino said to us: 'I advocate democracy based on the attributes of a democracy: free elections, freedom of the press and freedom of worship and religion.'"

A Global Arrangement for the Isthmus?

Regarding this, Eden Pastora was a bit pessimistic: "When the interests of two great powers are at stake in a struggle for world hegemony, they involve the poor peoples in their East-West war. They use peoples like ours as pawns in a world chess game. Irresponsible people like the nine commanders lend themselves freely to this game."

Pastora continued, saying: "This is what we resent in these nine commanders. We were the only people in the world capable of practicing nonalignemnt, because we made our revolution in the 20th century supported in the first 2 years by $1.2 billion in aid from around the world. We got help from everyone: from the gringos, Germans, Russians, French, Spanish, Swedes, Norwegians -- from all of Europe, Latin America and the Arab world...we could have practiced polydependency in order to avoid falling into a dependence on one of the two superpowers."

"We lost the chance that no other people in the world had: the chance to make a true revolution, genuine, the prototype of a Latin American revolution. Today the whole world objects to us, and I would dare say that even the Soviets are concerned for the future of the Nicaraguan revolution, a revolution they feel is their own and did not cost them a single rifle or a single ruble, but which cost the Nicaraguan people 50,000 lives, the blood of 50,000 heroes and martyrs."

"The nine commanders turned us into the beggars of the world, turned us into wretched people. There they are, crawling on behalf of the Nicaraguan people, asking U.S. imperialism for dialogue, to make a pact with them. I begged them often not to do things that would later give the gringos a chance to humiliate us, but they did not understand. There they are, crawling, and, speaking as a Nicaraguan, this hurts because our people are a worthy people and deserve respect because they fought with heroism to achieve their freedom -- and today they have been betrayed."

"I have received letters and all sorts of messages from companeros who keep asking me when I will show up in Honduras, but as long as the guards are there we will not be able to enter through northern Nicaragua."

BARRICADA ON U.S. ADVISERS IN HONDURAS

PA031605 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 7

["Special for BARRICADA"]

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduras now has the largest number of U.S. military advisers in Central America. They have turned the Honduran Armed Forces into an occupation force equipped with modern weapons and techniques of aggression.

How many advisers do they have? How do they operate? What are they doing in Honduras? What changes have they introduced in the past 3 years?

Questions like these have been asked of the Pentagon and the Suazo government, but no specific reply has been given. There are 45 advisers, Ambassador Negroponte said a few weeks ago; there are no more than 50, Gen Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the armed forces, has said.

The truth is that neither 45 nor 50 is the correct figure. They are just figures to deceive the public, because the changes that they, officials mainly responsible, have introduced in the Honduran Armed Forces require hundreds of military advisers, money and military technology. Honduras now has the largest occupation army in the area, equipped with 86 fighter-bombers and transport planes and more than 50 modern tanks and armored vehicles (including the British Scorpio tank).

Denounced By the People

The presence of the U.S. military advisers has been denounced by the Honduran people on many occasions. They were seen in the Hammer and Anvil operation staged in 1981 with the Salvadoran Army to destroy the FMLN guerrillas. They were also seen directing operations in the Sumpul River massacre in 1981. They participated in a joint operation in June of 1982 to crush the Salvadoran guerrillas in Chalatenango, and in July and August of 1982 in Morazan.

The presence of a military base in El Tigre Island, where they have installed radar, has also been denounced. Honduran citizen Coleman [not further identified] denounced the presence of advisers in Puerto Lempira, Mocoron, and a broad strip that goes from Choluteca to Danli.

How Do They Operate?

U.S. press reports have disclosed that the Pentagon's training program in Honduras is different from the one used in El Salvador. In our neighboring country there are two types of military advisers. The first type are called just that -- military advisers; while the second type work in small training commandos called special mobile groups.

The first type are capable, high-ranking officers in charge of training (schools for the staff, officers, etc.), military planning, administration, tactical and strategic concepts and operational command.

There are hundreds of these advisers, who are more visible than those of the GME. They advise the navy, the air force staff, the general staff, the armed forces staff, the commanders of the various units, the directors of the military schools, the tank and logistics units and the special units.

However, their radius of action is much broader. There are military advisers behind each specific command of the Honduran Army; for example, the G-1, G-2 and so on up to G-7 all have direct advisers.

This is in addition to the advisers (the Gunter Wagners [not further identified]) in the forces and units of the public security force (FUSEP) and the police and the Cobras.

Why the Concern?

After the Honduran defeat at the hands of the Salvadorans in 1967, the United States concluded that two factors contributing to this defeat were a lack of a strong command and a lack of experience. Since then, but especially during the past 5 years, advisers from the Southern Command in Panama and from U.S. bases in Puerto Rico have been creating better-trained officers.

For this purpose the United States also decided to create the Command and Staff School in Tegucigalpa. This year, this school graduated its first 10 officers with the rank of major. These officers are trained to direct tactical activities up to the infantry brigade level.

Before, the Honduran Armed Forces had only the Officers Candidate School, which had a lesser capacity.

Out of the Officers Candidate School and the Command and Staff School came a repressive unit for urban operations. This unit, called the Cobras, was created between 1979 and 1980.

For Urban Centers

The Cobras cannot be compared with Nicaragua's Basic Infantry Training School [EEBI] elements, because their function is to operate in urban centers only (we have seen them fighting what they thought were guerrillas in a Tegucigalpa house, taking care of banks and participating in the government response to the occupation of the Chamber of Commerce building in San Pedro Sula.)

The Cobras are not trained to fight in the mountains, and a special battalion has been created for that. We will speak about that battalion later.

The Cobra battalion is composed of approximately 800 men. It is backed by Scorpio tanks, which are small, efficient and have good mobility.

However, this training of officers capable of directing occupation battalions and brigades has been slow, and as a result of this the number of advisers had to be increased in recent years.

Vietnam-Type Training

There is a second aspect to U.S. military advice in Honduras: the GME, composed mostly of Vietnam veterans, including mercenaries, who form small groups from 2 to 15 members.

Unlike the military adviser, the GME has the mission of giving field training in many specialties.

The work of the GME reminds us of what Echanis [not further ientified] used to do in Nicaragua with the EEBI, which was also a school conceived and conducted by military advisers.

Most of the GME groups that go to Honduras and stay for some time -- for the duration of their mission -- are from the 3d Battalion of the 7th Group [as published] with headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone.

Specialties

The specialties are counterinsurgency, communications, small patrol boats, light weapons maintenance, supply and maintenance of medical services, helicopter motor maintenance, radar, target rangers, military intelligence, air technology instruction, night-flying training, airborne operations, ambushes and the administering of training.

In the past 3 years hundreds of U.S. officers and soldiers have passed through Honduras as members of GME groups training Honduran units.

Before, this type of training was imparted in the Canal Zone to small military units, but the current need to transform those units into an occupation-size force has pushed the GME into giving training in the field.

Honduras has an infantry force that, according to Honduran Government claims, numbers 12,000 soldiers; but Col James Buchanan, an analyst for the U.S. Congress, recently estimated this force at more than 17,000.

An Interest in the Occupation Force

In recent months the GME have stressed the specialization of the navy and the air force. Since 1981 special groups have been training personnel in anticipation of the purchase of new naval technology and weapons, since orders have already been placed for modern patrol boats from South Korea, Israel and the United States.

Specifically, they created the 2d Infantry Battalion, known as the Special Tactical Group, trained for paratroop operations.

Advisers and instructors from Fort Bragg have worked at top speed to create this force of paratroopers, which will make its "debut" in the 1982 Hawk View operation in the next few months.

Meanwhile, 70 Hondurans are now being trained in communications in the Canal Zone.

The Ranger Battalion

The GME and the military advisers have also "gone all out" with the 7th Battalion, located in Marcala, to create a ranger unit specialized in jungle operations.

Somoza never had anything like it, because the EEBI never went beyond being a group trained for mountainous terrain. The 7th Battalion, directed by Col Ramon Tabora Bogran, participated in the Hammer and Anvil operations and in the operations to eliminate the FMLN guerrillas, and he is capable of waging an offensive fight.

In the past few months there have also been a large number of advisers preparing civilian airports for military operations, such as the airports of Puerto Lempira, Toncontin and Palmerol. Palmerol is the base of the ATE.

Expansion of Airports

Engineers, planners, topographers and military technicians are expanding the runways for the landing of bigger airplanes that Honduras does not currently have.

The naval bases, especially those of Puerto Cortes -- which has the largest number of personnel -- and Amapala have now been reinforced. There are now orders prohibiting entry by private citizens.

All of this shows unusual efforts to prepare the Honduran Army, but not exactly with peaceful objectives. With its military advisers and the CIA, the United States is turning the Honduran Armed Forces into a true occupation army, and it will not be launched against El Salvador, Guatemala or Costa Rica.

The Honduran Armed Forces do not have only 50 advisers, nor is the military budget $10 million. They are preparing a war against Nicaragua, and the U.S. warmongers will be responsible for what occurs in the next few weeks.

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH IRAQ'S SADDAM HUSAYN

FL031635 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Richardo Cabriz, our country's foreign trade minister, has conveyed a message of greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The meeting between the Cuban foreign trade minister and the Iraqi head of state took place during the evening meeting between Saddam Husayn and the chiefs of delegations, attending the 19th Baghdad Interantional Fair. Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asked Cuban Minister Ricardo Cabrizas to convey his personal greetings to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party and president of the Council of State and Ministers.

Today is Cuban Day at Baghdad's international fair and to mark the occasion Juan Carretero, Cuban ambassador to Iraq, hoisted our country's flag at the ceremonial plaza before high-ranking Iraqi Government officials.

Concludes Visit 3 November

FL032128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2106 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas today concluded a visit to Iraq which lasted several days. While there, he participated in Baghdad's 19th international fair and held talks with high Iraqi officials.

Prior to departure, Cabrizas was received by Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraq's trade minsiter. He also met with Housing and Reconstruction Minister Muhammad Fadil Husayn, who is chairman of the Iraqi side of the Cuba-Iraq joint cooperation committee, with whom he toured the Cuban pavillion at the fair.

While the Iraq, the Cuban minister observed a braod program of activities that included visits to places of historic interest, and delivered a message to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND SIGNED

FL03129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party Politburo and minister of culture, and Kaarina Suonio, Finland's minister of culture, have signed a cultural cooperation agreement at Havana's Cubanacan Protocol Hall.

The agreement will be effective for 5 years and is aimed at expanding friendly bilateral relations and at promoting the exchange of representatives from universities, institutions and organizations in the fields of culture, education and scientific research.

Cuban and Finland expect to cooperate in training specialists, organizing expositions, promoting regular work meetings, awarding scholarships and in all types of work dedicated toward development of these areas in the two countires.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CELEBRATIONS IN USSR

FL031810 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, alternate member of the party Central Committee and the first astronaut from Cuba and Latin American, has departed for the Soviet Union leading a delegation from the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples and from the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association to attend the commemorative festivities for the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Juana Teresa Leyva, alternate member of the party Central Committee, is also part of the Cuban delegation which, at the invitation of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, will participate in an extensive program of activities, including attendance of the solemn ceremony marking the anniversary of the Great October Revolution and the parade at Moscow's Red Square.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP CELEBRATES SOVIET ANNIVERSARIES

FL031830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The main ceremony of the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association to mark the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state was held last night at the association's main offices.

The keynote speech was delivered by Zoilo Marinello, president of the association, who stressed that we Cubans celebrate these 65 years of Soviet national victories as our own, an expression of the close friendship uniting our two countries.

Marinello said that today the Cuban people convey the warmest congratulations to their Soviet brothers for the achievements attained during the more than 6 decades of building the new society.

The ceremony was presided over by alternate Politburo members Jesus Montane and Antonio Perez Herrero, Central Committee member Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, Central Committee member Faustino Perez, and K.F. Katushev, Soviet ambassador to Cuba.

HAVANA TO HOST CEMA LEGAL AFFAIRS CONFERENCE

FL032139 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2105 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Vice Minister of Justice Hector Garcini Guerra will head the Cuban delegation to the 21st meeting of the CEMA Conference for Legal Affairs, which will be held at Havana's Palace of Conventions from 6 to 9 November.

In statements to reporters, Garcini said the delegates to this event, in which CEMA member countries will participate, will examine the organization's economic, scientific and technical cooperation from the legal viewpoint. With respect to the seven points of the agenda, he stated that, in his opinion, the most important is the one dealing with the draft regulations of the International Arbitration Body -- (ALOC) -- for hearing litigations and applying certain decisions.

During the forum, the participants will also examine a project for carrying out scientific research work.

COMMENTATORS VIEW RESULTS OF U.S. ELECTIONS

FL031605 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Commentary by Oscar Ferrer from "Revista de la Manana" and Miguel Roa from PRENSA LATINA]

[Excerpts] [Ferrer] Among the most important news today is yesterday's legislative elections in the United States. These elections are held midway between the presidential elections, on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November. The information that has reached us so far does not give the final elections results, but it is estimated that the Republicans lost ground in the House of Representatives, approximately 25 seats so far, to the Democrats. The Senate will apparently remain unchanged, 54 seats for the Republicans and 46 for the Democrats. What is your opinion, Roa?

[Roa] I believe that, although the White House has tried to play down the results of these partial elections in the United States, evidently President Reagan's economic policy has suffered a setback, a great defeat.

It appears that the Democrats may increase their majority in the lower house to approximately 270 seats by winning between 25 and 30 new seats. This is a great defeat for Ronald Reagan's policies and economic strategy.

According to some analysts, the new makeup of the House will prevent Ronald Reagan from ruling as he has so far and, in order to try to pass his bills, he will be obliged to make great concessions, which will spoil his original projects.

[Ferrer] News dispatches this morning were quoting White House Chief of Staff James Baker as saying that it will be difficult for Reagan to achieve the coalitions he had obtained before with the conservative Democrats and that this will make it difficult to approve a whole series of programs in the future.

[Roa] Naturally, because the Republican representatives who have lost, according to the forecasts, are the ones who most openly defended Ronald Reagan's positions and economic policy, whereas the Democratic candidates who have been elected or have kept their seats are those who have distinguished themselves for a more liberal policy and are more opposed to President Ronald Reagan.

I also believe, Ferrer, that in this analysis we must not ignore the fact of the election of 33 state governors. This has a long-range effect because the number of states that any one party controls at the time of a Presidential election has a great influence on its results.

BARBADOS

OIL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH CANADA SIGNED

FL031959 Bridgetown CANA in English 1932 GMT 3 Nov 82

[By Hallam Hope]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 3, CANA -- Barbados and Canada today signed a technical cooperation agreement expected to advance the island's efforts to become self-sufficient in crude oil production.

Under the pact, the state-owned Canadian aid agency, Petro-Canada, is to train staff at Barbados' lone oil production facility taken over by government in July from the American Mobil Corporation at a cost of 12 million dollars (U.S.).

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, who signed the agreement, along with a top official of Petro-Canada, said the project would involve substantial capital expenditure, including the upgrading of the environmental and safety aspects of the lone Woodbourne oilfield in the island's southeast.

A senior government official explained that at least five Barbadians will be trained, working along with Canadian experts and the manager-designate of the project, Canadian Larry McLennan, was at the signing ceremony.

The Barbados Government has not yet paid Mobil. But Mr Adams said the final arrangements for the purchase of the corporation's assets were well advanced and are expected to be completed soon. He announced that since takeover six wells had been drilled and production had increased from 700 barrels-per-day [bpd] to over 1,000 barrels-per-day - the monthly average during October.

"Our immediate target is to be producing 1,200 barrels-per-day by the middle of next year," Prime Minister Adams said.

Barbados uses about 1.2 million barrels of oil a year - a million barrels imported mainly from Venezuela.

Mr Adams said government anticipated that by the end of next year the staff of the state-owned National Petroleum Corporation (NPC), which has responsibility for oil and natural gas matters, would be able to take full responsibility for the Woodbourne field. The Mobil Company would then become the Barbados National Oil Company and would be a subsidiary of the N.P.C.

Petro-Canada was set up to assist developing countries locate and develop their domestic oil and gas supplies. The corporation uses Canadian Government aid funds in its work.

Today's signing came out of an official visit Prime Minister Adams paid to Canada and talks he held with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in May.

Last year Barbados' crude oil production fell by 30.7 per cent to 211,375 bpd compared with 1981, mainly because of a change in drilling policy by Mobil. The value of crude oil imports reached 68.9 million dollars - a 10.6 per cent increase over the previous year.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS ON INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

FL032340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2252 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 3, CANA -- Dominica today celebrated four years of political independence from Britain, with the government calling for continued unity among the population and warning that economic recovery will not be swift.

Addressing a military parade, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles appealed to the private sector to work closely with the government in its effort to improve the performance of the economy. "We are convinced, however, that greater effort must come from the private sector to work with us as partners for progress. The private sector must (complement) the role of government, whose duty it is to look after the interest of all sectors of the community," she said.

In her 15-minute address, the Caribbean's first woman prime minister said that Dominica, because of the events including two attempts to topple her, "has grown into maturity (so) quickly." "We have come through (the events) with new strength, a new sense of purpose... and a great deal of hope for the future," she said. "Despite the rude interruptions occasioned by the misguided actions of a few misguided persons..., our achievements over the past two years have been remarkable," Miss Charles said. She said her administration had been able to clear "the incredible financial chaos" it had inherited in such a way that it had been able to gain the respect of various international financial institutions.

She said the global economic situation was having an adverse impact on the economy of Dominica. "We are taking steps to overcome the difficulties that the global economic problems confront us with, the rise in our inflation rate, and hard policies, which we have been obliged to follow, designed to cure (our) current economic ailment will eventually stimulate investment." But, she noted, "recovery will not be swift and patience is essential."

Miss Charles also touched on Cuba's offer of scholarships to Grenadians, which her government rejected.

She said that while her government was ensuring that young people were trained in various sectors of the economy, we do not accept that training in revolution and terrorism is acceptable to us..." She added: "We will continue to refuse training for our young people which is designed for those young people to return to Dominica with one idea in mind -- that of destabilising the country, causing chaos and undermining our democratic way of life."

JAMAICA

SEAGA ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON STATE OF NATION

FL031520 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Export incentives have been announced. The Trade Administrative Department is to be reorganized. Revenues from customs is up over 40 percent from last year. And the Jamaica balance of payments (?has dropped). These are some of the highlights of Prime Minister Seaga's address to Parliament.

[Passage indistinct] The presentation of 3 hours and 23 minutes from 1818 to 2141 yesterday stated that the 232 main export earners represented a (?quantity) of nontraditional exporters [words indistinct]. The rest of the group, said Mr Seaga, have already been determined and we will be released shortly. He indicated that manufacturere as a whole will receive equal treatment in the issues of 1983 to ensure that there is no repetition of 1982.

The Trade Administrative Department is to be replaced by a smaller, tighter and more effective trade board with private sector representation.

The prime minister informed the House that the current account deficit and balance of payments is projected to decrease to 13.7 percent of GDP from 1982 to 1983, better than the 14.5 percent required by IMF. The rise in cost of living, he said, has been kept to 6.7 percent this year.

Mr Seaga said that the World Bank is willing to start negotiating a loan with Jamaica so that this country can carry out the second year of the structural adjustment program.

Between April and September this year revenues from customs intake increased 40 percent and is now 15.7 million dollars over the same period in 1981.

One year after being set up, it was noted, the JNIP [Jamaica National Investment Promotion] had brought 101 new projects into production, representing a total capital of 189.6 million Jamaican dollars.

Mr Seaga stated that when the U.S. markets are plugged in [words indistinct] Jamaica's total share is less than 1/4 of 1 percent. Tourism, 20 percent up in (?gross projects) was described as a bright spot.

Defending the Esso purchase, Mr Seaga said the assets purchased for $14 million, had been valued at $63 million by Pemex, the State Petroleum Corporation of Mexico. Details of the six initiatives referred to on the new ownership of Esso will be in the noon news.

Finally in this wrap up of the prime minister's 2 years in office, it was pointed out yesterday that while no decision has been made, Mr Seaga was positive that the U.S.A. would, before the end of the year, make further purchases of bauxite for the U.S. strategic mineral stockpile.

Further Remarks

FL031750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1715 GMT 3 Nov 82

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 3, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga has painted a glowing picture of the island's performance in the last two years under his leadership, despite the debilitating effects of the world recession.

In a three-and-a-half hour speech to Parliament to mark the second anniversary of his landslide election win of October 30, 1980, [Seaga, who] is also minister of finance, declared: "It would seem to be an almost impossible job for any non-oil developing country like Jamaica not only to emerge from the deep economic crisis we experienced in the last several years, but to continue to negotiate successful financing packages for development plans, to attract new investment: to reduce unemployment: to increase its tourism by over 20 per cent: and to bring down inflation dramatically to modest single digit figures, and to keep the economy moving ahead. "Yet, this is exactly what we have done in Jamaica in two consecutive years."

Seaga recalled that his government had inherited a balance of payments deficit of U.S. 150 million dollars for the 1980/81 fiscal year, and by 1981/82 had been able to record a U.S. 43 million dollar surplus -- the first since 1974.

In another achievement of fiscal management, the prime minister noted, a U.S. 105 million dollars payment arrears for goods and services had been wiped off in March of this year, nine months ahead of schedule. "...and we have remained and shall continue to remain up-to-date on payments for all current transactions," Seaga boasted.

The anti-inflation strategy has been to open the markets to "selected competitive imports," importing basic foods to eliminate black markets, reducing the budget deficit and restraining money supply, the prime minister said. He also said investment here was expected to grow by 30 per cent this year, against 26 per cent last year and an annual average increase of six per cent between 1973 and 1980.

The other major strategy for the growth of the Jamaican economy was the structural adjustment programme that his administration has begun, aimed at orienting production here towards export, away from import-substitution. But the policy has come under attack from small and medium sized businesses, who feel that they will not be able to survive, having to give way to the largest local producers and foreign companies.

Defending the programme, Seaga declared: "The manufacturing and agricultural sectors have been net users of foreign exchange, with the average annual exports of the manufacturing sector representing only one-third of the value of the raw materials used by that sector.

"It is a matter of national survival that we have to continue to structurally adjust our economy to make it an earner of foreign exchange."

Of the major sectors of the economy, only bauxite/alumina, which has declined dramatically because of the down-turn in world demand for aluminum, appeared to be of worry to the government.

According to Seaga traditional export crops, such as sugar and bananas, were poised for a new take-off because of restructuring exercises being undertaken and new financing being put in. And growth was promised for new agricultural crops which were now receiving investments.

Construction had grown dramatically, as had tourism, the prime minister indicated.

Underlining the problems in bauxite, which provides Jamaica with more than 70 per cent of its export earnings, Seaga declared: "It is no understatement to describe 1982 as the worst year for the mining sector in our history. Production in bauxite fell from 10 million tonnes in 1981/82 to 6.35 million tonnes in 1982/83, the lowest level in history." On a calendar year basis, according to Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) statistics, bauxite production last year was 11.6 million tonnes in 1981. The projection for this calendar year is for 9.0 million tonnes.

Seaga said that the country had been weathering the worst of the collapse by aggressively bartering bauxite and alumina through counter trade and other arrangements, including a U.S. purchase of 1.6 million tonnes of ore for its strategic minerals stockpile. With these arrangements, total bauxite production because of mining beyond what the companies had planned, would be 9.2 million tonnes. This, he said, had reduced a potential loss from the industry of U.S. 110 million dollars to 55 million dollars.

"1983 will be a repetition of 1982, except that the cuts in normal production will be more severe. This means that the special transactions required will be even greater," Seaga said.

He said that he was optimistic that by year-end the U.S. would decide on a further purchase of Jamaican bauxite for its mineral stockpile, and announced that sale in counter-trade for motor cars would require 90,000 tons of alumina in each of the next three years.

Some of the estimated 800 workers who have lost their jobs in the industry would be able to find work again because of this expected production.

The government has come in for criticism for its purchase of a number of hotels and enterprises, including the Esso oil refinery, which its supporters say runs counter to the private enterprise oriented regime's philosophy of little government involvement in the economy. Seaga defended the governments action, saying: "I repeat for clarity that it is not our objective to expand public ownership, but neither will we yield the right to act in the public interest if this requires public ownership of vital corporations. "In some instances this may be temporary as in the case of collapsing hotels, in other cases, the need may be more permanent."

LABOR STRIKES PRECIPITATE 'ACUTE TENSION'

PA010306 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] The Hague, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Acute tension prevailed in Suriname today after Cyril Daal, leader of the Progressive Workers and Farm Workers Union -- the most important in the country -- demanded that the military return to its garrisons, according to press agency reports in Suriname monitored today in The Hague.

The government of Col Daysi Bouterse, who has headed the country since the 25 February 1980 coup d'etat, mobilized troops last Thursday to confront the difficult situation created by strikes.

Cyril Daal announced other actions if the government does not respond to the labor demands "in a few hours or in a few days." He added that they would not object to a violent take-over by other groups, since "violence breeds violence," the agency added.

"The workers are tired of the erroneous economic policy that is leading the country to a catastrophe," the labor leader added. At the same time he urged the "quick democratization" of the country.

Colonel Bouterse rejected the demands of Daal, who is supported by other groups, particularly those of the officials, the same source said.

Strikers Returning To Work

FL031910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1826 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Nov 3, CANA -- Several business places reopened today and state-paid workers employees were trooping back to work after the largest single trade union grouping here called off a strike that had been aimed at forcing the military-backed government to resign and call general elections.

Cyril Daal, chairman of the Moederbond (Mother Union), last night went on television to appeal to the 15,000 workers represented by his grouping to return to work.

The appeal came hours after representatives of the 36 trade unions in the Moederbond, or "Mother Union," held discussions with Suriname's garrison commander and senior government official, Major Roy Horb, on the demands.

Mr Daal said he had been informed that the Policy Centre -- the highest decision-making body in the state -- had taken a number of decisions on September 11-12 that would eventually lead to the holding of government elections, postponed from March 27, 1980.
Mr Daal gave no indication of how soon this former Dutch colony, where the military seized power in February, 1980, was likely to go to the pools.

He said Major Horb had spoken of a plan to precede the elections with a new Suriname constitution to replace the one the military suspended. A referendum would be held before the document was introduced, Daal reported. The new constiution, Major Horb was quoted as saying, would guarantee trade union rights. Until it was in place, a statute of basic rights and duties the military introduced in March would remain.

The government's list of plans on new democratic structures include the drafting of a new law on political parties. After the coup, political meetings were banned, but government officials say this is no longer the case.

However, there have been strained relations between the military and political parties. Recently, politicians moved to ease the situation in discussions with the Policy Centre.

The industrial action against the government started last Thursday, and coincided with the five-day official visit of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who, like Suriname's army strongman Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse, took power in a revolution and has not yet announced when general elections will be held.

Government officials claimed the strike was the outcome of a conspiracy between Mr Dahl and United States.

U.S. diplomats in the area had said Washington was concerned about the leanings of both administrations towards Cuba, which is helping Grenada build an international [airport], strengthen its fishing fleet and improve the health services.

The strike action led to the closure of most banks, several department stores, restaurants and petrol stations. Also hard hit were the bus, ferry, mail, electricity and water services. The state-owned radio and TV were also off the air for some time.

Elections Promised

PA031958 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Paramaribo, 3 Nov (AFP) -- The Suriname Armed Forces today promised to hold general elections soon and return to their barracks, according to labor leader Cyril Dahl. The Suriname military will thus end their 21-month-old de facto regime.

A 5-day general strike led by Dahl won the promise that general elections will be held in Suriname soon.

BOUTERSE ENDORSES NEW INFORMATION ORDER

PA260320 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Suriname leader Daysi Bouterse has reiterated his country's support for the establishment of a new international information order, explaining that his policy goes hand in hand with the end of imperialism's economic domination. He said that his country fully endorses the 1980 UNESCO declaration that the struggle for a new information order is an anti-imperialist goal.

At the first congress of the Association of Progressive Workers of Suriname's Mass Communications Media, which was held this weekend in Paramaribo, Bouterse referred to the press campaigns launched to destabilize Chile's Popular Unity government and Michael Manley's government in Jamaica. He mentioned many other examples connected with Suriname. According to him, these are part of the effort to disrupt Suriname's revolutionary process.

Representatives of Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Nicaragua were invited to this congress.